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A range of excellent stables and garage buildings, together with an ATTRAC-TIVE DETACHED COTTAGE AND GARDEN and a PARCEL of VALU-ABLE ACCOMMODATION LAND to the south-west of the house—in all about

34 ACRES

To be OFFERED for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in 3 LOTS by JACKSON STOPS & STAFF at the KEYS HOTEL, GREAT DRIFFIELD, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1944, at 3 p.m.

For further particulars (price 6d.) apply—The Solicitor: Thomas Holtby, Great Driffield (Tel.: 22 Driffield). Anctioneers: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF 15, Bond Street, Leeds 1 (Tel. 31269). Also at London, Northampton, Yeovil, Cirencester, Dublin, etc.

and grounds. Imposing entrance hall, drawing room, library, dining room, cloakroom, 5 principal bedrooms, study, sewing room, and dressing rooms, bathroom and 5 servants' bedrooms, kitchen and ample domestic quarters. Central heating is installed. EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

SCARBOROUGH

Near North of England Tennis Courts.

A MOST DELIGHTFUL RAVINE RESIDENCE

Standing in an entirely secluded position in the shelter of an impressive belt of woodlands and enjoying wonderful sea views.

A DETACHED RESIDENCE

IN THE BEST RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE TOWN

nprising lounge, hall, 2 reception rooms, scullery, etc., cloakroom. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 maids' bedrooms.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS AND GARDEN.

Photographs and further particulars from Jackson Stops & Staff, 15, Bond Street, Leeds (Tel. 31269).

NORTHANTS



GEORGIAN HOUSE

460 ft. up with magnificent views. 3 reception, 12 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Co.'s electric light. Central heating.

STABLING FOR 5. PRETTY GARDEN. PRICE £3,500 23/4 ACRES

EARLY VACANT POSSESSION.
Agents: Jackson Stops & Staff, Northampton. (8,551)

IDEAL FOR A SCHOOL

Nr. THE WEST SUSSEX COAST

CHARMING GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE

in 60 ACRES of well timbered grounds, 5 reception, 15 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

STABLING AND GARAGES.

2 LODGES. 4 COTTAGES.

VACANT POSSESSION SHOULD BE OBTAINABLE IN THE NEW YEAR.

Apply: Jackson Stops & Staff, 8, Hanover Street London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7).

By!Direction of L.J. Conway, Esq.

Bristol 9 miles. Bath 13 miles. Pensford Station 41/2 miles.

NORTH SOMERSET In the picturesque valley of the River Chew with nearly half a mile of trout fishing.

The compact Old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE KNOWN AS

WOODFORD HOUSE CHEW STOKE
Within a few miles of Blagdon Lake,
famed for its fishing.

Having 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Telephone, electricity. Good water supply and drainage. DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE. FARMERY. SMALL

In all about $15\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES Intersected by the River Chew.

Messrs. JACKSON STOPS in con-junction with Messrs. W. HUGHES AND SON, LTD., will offer the Property for SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) at THE GRAND HOTEL, BROAD STREET, BRISTOL, on THURS-DAY, OCTOBER 5, 1944 at 3 p.m.

Particulars of the Auctioneers; JACKSON STOPS, Old. Council Chambers, Circu-cester (Tel. 334/5); Messrs, W. HUGHES AND SON, LTD., Unity Street, College Green, Bristol 1 (Tel. 20710). Solicitors: Messrs, Burges, Ware & Scammell, 11, Marsh Street, Bristol.

Grosvenor 3121

(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48. CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.I

HANTS

Easy reach of station. Situate on high ground.



A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, modern offices.

Main services. Central heating. Fitted basins (h. and c.) in nearly all bedrooms. STABLING. GARAGES. 2 COTTAGES. GARDENS AND GROUNDS, SMALL PARK. 2 TENNIS COURTS, KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC. In all

ABOUT 23 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1

ABOUT 20 MILES WEST OF LONDON



A VERY FINE MODERN HOUSE BUILT IN THE COLONIAL QUEEN ANNE STYLE

3 reception, 10 or 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main services. Central heating throughout. All modern improvements. Garage.

The grounds are very handsomely timbered with some fine old beech trees, and slope away to the banks of the bourne River, which affords fishing and boating. Rose and flower gardens, rock gardens, and kitchen garden.

ABOUT 5 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Winkworth & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTI



PERTHSHIRE

A MILE OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING IN RIVER TAY Occupying a fine position facing South and overlooking the valley, the EXTREMELY WELL-FITTED HOUSE is built of red freestone, part of which dates back about 300 years.

It is approached by two drives, each with a lodge at entrance, and contains: Entrance and inner halls, lounge and 3 public rooms, 8 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing-rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms and a bathroom.

Central heating throughout. Cos.' electric light. Telephone. Water from spring. Septic tank drainage. Garage for 4 cars. 2 rooms for Manservant. THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS include hard tennis court, summer-house, fruit and vegetable garden, park and woodland.

About 40 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. Golf. Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (9058)

IMMEDIATE FOSSESSION.

LEICESTERSHIRE



Birmingham 13 miles, Derby 14 miles. Outskirts of Market Town, % mile Station.

A well constructed and comfortable residence in sheltered position, 500 ft. up, South aspect, sandy soil, lovely country and views. Lounge hall. 3 reception.

9 bed, 2 bathrooms, tiled kitchen.
Central heating. All main services. Telephone.
Garage 3-4 cars, stabling for 5 horses, cottage, modern bungalow, 2 barns.
PLEASURE GARDENS of 5 acres form, a feature. Tennis courts,

PLEASURE GARDENS of 5 acres
form a feature. Tennis courts,
woodland dell, SWIMMING PQOL.
Productive kitchen garden, fruit of
all varieties, vinery, glasshouses,
etc. 37 acres arable, 2% grass.
About 46 ACRES
About 2,100 ft. road frontages,
FOR SALE FREEHOLD
KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.



(41,003)

IN THE ASHDOWN FOREST

3 miles from Station. 2 miles from Golf Course.

MODERN HOUSE and about 60 ACRES

occupying a lovely position amid Commons and Forest.

The house is brick-built, stands 630 ft. above sea level on sand soil, and contains 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Septic tank drainage. Telephone. Garage. $$

Outbuildings. About 60 ACRES of land, of which half are woodland and the rest grazing.

FREEHOLD, £7,000

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,981)



Telegrams : Galleries, Wesdo, London

Regent 0293/3377

Mayfair 3771 (10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams: "Nichenyer, Piccy, London"

" Nicholas, Reading " (Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING

SURREY AND HANTS BORDERS

SURREY AND HANTS BORDERS

Within easy access of main line station.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN GEORGIAN

STYLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION. Situated on high ground with commanding views over unspoilt country. THE RESIDENCE, completely modernised, is in excellent structural and decorative repair, the interior woodwork being polished pitch pine with painted walls and polished boarded floors. The domestic wing and offices being shut off from the main building are compact, light and airy, with all modern fitments. The accommodation comprises entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms (all with basins h. and c.), 4 bathrooms. Domestic offices include the kitchen, servants' hall, secondary staircase, etc. All main services, central heating and main drainage. The gardens and grounds are attractively laid out, including two tennis courts, lawns, flower gardens and woodlands, also paddock (3 acres). Swimming pool 45 fb. by 18 ft., with diving-stands.

In all approximately 19 ACRES

with diving-stands.

In all approximately 19 ACRES

Garage 3 cars. Loose boxes and harness rooms, greenhouses, etc. Also 2 modern cottages. This property has
been inspected and can be thoroughly recommended.

Further particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court

Yard. Piccadilly, W.1.

UNIQUE WEST INDIAN GARDEN OF EDEN

SEMI-TROPIC AND WITHOUT SERPENTS

FOR DISPOSAL—AN ISLAND, UPWARDS 1,000 ACRES, with others adjoining, with STONE-BUILT COLONIAL BUNGALOW (17th Century).

4 bedrooms, bath, 3 reception rooms, servants' cottages. CHAUFFEUR'S LODGE. LOVELY ISLAND, HEAVILY WOODED, FULL OF DEER.

GARDENS AND COCOA-PALM GROVE. Village 21/2 miles. Capital town 9 miles.

Price includes excellent furniture, boats, car, etc., as it stands.

Particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

NORTH DEVON

GENTLEMAN'S ATTRACTIVE SMALL SPORTING ESTATE AND FARMERY OF 68 ACRES Standing 400 ft. above sea level, commanding beautiful views.

Standing 400 ft. above sea level, commanding beautiful views.

THE RESIDENCE, MASSIVELY BUILT OF STONE WITH SLATED ROOF, contains 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (3 with fitted basins), bathroom, good offices and dairy. Ample water supply. Calor gas lighting.

THE NUMEROUS FARM BUILDINGS ARE BUILT OF STONE WITH SLATED ROOF.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS.

SMALL PLEASURE GARDEN, KITCHEN GARDEN WITH SOFT FRUIT, 2 ORCHARDS. EXCELLENT SHOOTING, ALSO 24-MILE OF GOOD SALMON FISHING AND TROUT FISHING IN 2 RIVERS ON THE PROPERTY.

PRICE £4,500 FREEHOLD Or £6,000 including all live and dead stock.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Detailed particulars of Messrs. Nicholas, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

44. ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES &

AGENTS FOR THE HOME COUNTIES, THE SHIRES, AND SPORTING COUNTIES GENERALLY

0911

WEST SURREY

EARLY VACANT POSSESSION.

3 miles from a good country town and on bus route.

ACCOMMODATION ON 2 FLOORS ONLY.

Hall and 3 sitting-rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom,

MAIN ELECTRICITY, GAS AND COMPANY'S WATER. STABLING AND GARAGE.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, ORCHARD AND MEADOW

in all about

16 ACRES

Owner's Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 20,784)

Between SALISBURY and EXETER

Under 15 miles from the Coast.

18th-CENTURY COUNTRY RESIDENCE of considerable character, modernised and in beautiful order, situated in a MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED PARK

having south-westerly aspect and commanding exceptionally fine views.

500 ACRES

LODGE AND 10 COTTAGES.

2 FARMHOUSES. AMPLE BUILDINGS TO EACH FARM.

THE FINE OLD RESIDENCE contains: 4 sitting rooms, 10 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms and 4 bathrooms.

Main electricity. Central heating.

CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

CHARMING GARDERS AND THE SOLE Agents, who have inspected and recommend it: JAMSS STYLES AND WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.I. (L.R. 20,616)

CHILTERN HILLS

PROBABLY WITH VACANT POSSESSION AT A REASONABLY EARLY DATE.

TUDOR AND GEORGIAN PERIODS
Lovely park. An hour from London. Away fro
development.

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES IN THIS BEAUTIFUL NEIGHBOURHOOD MAKING IT

An Ideal Country Home for City Gentleman 500 ft. up. Sunny aspects, glorious views. Bus service near.

Labour-saving appliances throughout. Lavatory basins in all but one of the bedrooms.

Main electricity and power. Central heating. Company's water. Telephone. Independent hot water. Squash-rackets court. Hard tennis court with pavilion.

Lounge and 3 sitting-rooms, 18 bed and dressing rooms, Garage for several cars, also good stabling. 4 cottages. The lovely park-like grounds have been kept in beautiful order. Kitchen garden. Queen Anne summer house. Several enclosures of land. Total area

ABOUT 37 ACRES

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by the Sole Agents: James Styles & Whitlock, 44, St. James's Place, London S.W.1. (L.R. 13,310)



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

(Regent 8222, 15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selaniet, Piccy, London"



GLOUCESTER

On the main Bristol Road. 3 miles from the City centre.
QUEDGELEY HOUSE ESTATE

Valuable freehold Agricultural and highly important Development Property, comprising
GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. 3 reception rooms, 19
bedrooms, nurseries, 3 bathrooms. Garages, etc. Walled
gardens, paddock, orchards, over 10 ACRES.
WOOLSTROP FARM with OLD-WORLD HOUSES,
capital buildings and modern cowhouses, 89 ACRES
and 88 ACRES respectively.
Dawes Farm—a small holding with excellent cottage,
buildings and 7% ACRES
Woolstrop Cottage.—A modern residence with 2½ Acres.
Attractive Cottage and 1 acre with possession by arrangement. Picturesque Lodge and 2 cottages. Park. Good
pasture and orchard lands. Intersected by a parish road
and having important frontages to the Bristol Road, in
all some 11,175 ft. 90 Acres and 102 Acres have been
adopted as Town-planned Development Schemes. Absolutely ripe for lucrative post-war building. In all ABOUT
418 ACRES as at present let and producing £1,120

WOOLSTE
CTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS (unless previously sold privately) at THE NEW INN HOTEL, GLOUCI



To be SOLD by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS (unless previously sold privately) at THE NEW INN HOTEL, GLOUCESTER, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1944, at 3 o'clock.

Solicitors: Messrs. Slaughter & May, 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C., Particulars (2s, 6d, each) with plan and conditions of Sale of the Auctioneers:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

OXON

Lovely situation on the Chilterns. 800 ft. up. Fine views. 6 miles Thame.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE



Hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garages

Useful outbuildings.

Co.'s electricity. Central heating. Modern drainage. Wooded grounds of 8½ ACRES including beechwood, terraced lawns, and rose garden, kitchen garden, orchard.

A VERY NICE LITTLE PROPERTY

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,250

Early possession.

Inspected and recommended by: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1
(Tel.: REG. 8222.) (B.49.051)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19

IDEAL SMALL ESTATE

In a beautiful part of Surrey, 36 miles from London. 7 miles Dorking.

PICTURESQUE CHARACTER RESIDENCE

part XVIth-century with every modern comfort.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Kitchen with Esse cooker. Main electricity, power and water. Central heating. Modern drainage. Cottage. Small farmery. Garages. Pretty gardens, arable and pastureland, in all about

27 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

Immediate possession.

Recommended by: HAMPTON and SONS, LTD., 6. Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (S.34,680)



BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243)

PROPERTIES ASSIFIED

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

(WIM. 0081).

AUCTIONS

SUSSEX
FORTHCOMING SALES BY AUCTION
RODERICK T. INNES Estate Offices, Crowborough, Sussex By Order of the Executors of the late ex (Tel. 46).

BEACONWOOD, CROWBOROUGH BEACONWOOD, CROWBOROUGH
In a most convenient position near the village,
Comfortable detached Residence, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and
offices, Radiators, All services. Double
garage, Pleasure and kitchen garden 1 acre,
Vacant possession, for SALE by AUCTION
at CROWBOROUGH upon the premises
(prior to the Sale by Auction of the remaining
household furnishings), OCTOBER 4, by

TODERICK 1. INNES

Estate office, Growborough, Sussex. (Tel.: 46-)
Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Sprott and
Sons, Crowborough (Tel. 10).

On Instructions from Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Robson,

Sons, Crowborough (Tel. 10).

On Instructions from Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Robson.

TOTEASE HOUSE,
BUXTED, SUSSEX

In a most convenient and pleasant situation, delightful Georgian detached residence with every convenience. Central heating, Esse cooker, lavatory basins, constant hot water, power points. In splendid order. 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, studio or large bedroom, bathroom, excellent offices. Pretty garden with fruit trees. Greenhouse, double garage. Stable and horse-box and other outbuildings. In all about 2 ACRES. For SALE by AUCTION, with vacant possession, during OCTOBER next. Full details from the Auctioneer:

RODERICK T. INNES

Estate Office, Crowborough, Sussex (Tel. 46.)

By Order of H. W. Dutton, Esq.

HOLLYGROVE,

By Order of H. W. Dutton, Esq.
HOLLYGROVE,
ROTHERFIELD, SUSSEX.
In one of the loveliest parts of the County. An attractive freehold Residential, Sporting and Agricultural Estate, comprising HOLLY-GROVE FARM, with gentleman's well-arranged medium-size house, excellent buildings and cottages, in all about 123 ACRES, including valuable woodland. TREBLERS FARM, with good farmhouse and buildings, and about 95 ACRES, let on annual rental, the total area being about 232 ACRES. Vacant possession will be given of Hollygrove Farm on completion of the purchase. For SALE by AUCTION at TUNBRIDGE WELLS, OCTOBER 13, in 1 or 3 LOTS by RODERICK T. INNES
Estate office, Crowborough, Russex. (Tel. 46.)

Estate office, Crowborough, Sussex. (Tel. 46.) Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Reeves & Co., Friars House, New Broad Street, London, E.C.1 (Tel.: London Wall 1088).

AUCTIONS

By Direction of the Trustees of the late Canon F. V. Heath. With Vacant Possession.

By Direction of the Trustees of the late
Canon F. V. Heath. With Vacant Possession.
FOLKINGHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE
12 miles from Grantham on the L.N.E. Main
Railway Line. Equi-distant Petrobrough and
Lincoln.
Delightful Freehold Country Residence known
as WEST COTTAGE, with attractive grounds.
Entrance hall, lounge, dining-room, study,
6 bedrooms, bathroom and offices. Main
electricity. Garage, stabling, greenhouse, outbuildings.
Walled-in kitchen garden, orchard, paddock,
well-timbered ornamental grounds, tennis
court, in all about 3 ACRES. To be SOLD by
AUCTION by Messrs.
HODGKINSON & SON
at the ELMER ESTATE SALE ROOM,
GRANTHAM, at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY,
SEPTEMBER 30, 1944.
Orders to view and further particulars from
the Auctioneers, Bourne, Lincolnshire (Tel.: Billingborough 208).
On Instructions of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hunt.

On Instructions of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hunt.

MONKSTOWN, CROWBOROUGH
In a lovely position adjacent to the Golf
Course with views to the Downs. Delightful
Residential Property. 3 reception rooms,
S bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and offices. Radiators, Main services. Charming grounds with
garage and outbuildings, nearly 3 ACRES.
Vacant possession. For SALE by AUCTION
at CROWBOROUGH, OCTOBER 13, by
RODERICK T. INNES
Estate office, Crowborough, Sussex. (Tel.: 46.)
Vendor's Solicitor: C. Osman Ward, Esq.,
37, Church Road, Hove. MONKSTOWN, CROWBOROUGH

37, Church Road, Hove.

WONDERFUL VIEWS OVER ENGLISH CHANNEL
A SEASIDE AND COUNTRY HOME AND EXCELLENT FARM. By AUCTION, OCTOBER 3, at ASHFORD. GROVE FARM, ARPINGE, near Folkestone, comprising an ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL DAIRY FARM of 127 ACRES, well watered (8 acres woodlands). Delightfully situated Superior Residence and extensive buildings with cowshed to comply with accredited requirements. Early Possession. Further details of the Auctioneers, Messrs.

WOODCOCKS,
30, St. George Street, W.1.

TROUT and/or SALMON FISHING.
Wanted to buy, rent or share anywhere south of Forth, fair stretch of sporting trout and/or salmon river or loch with land or fishing rights only. House not necessary.—Box 178.

FOR SALE

BUCKS. For sale, Country House. 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms. Garages, stabling. Suitable residence or business premises. Main services. —C. H. LANE, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire.

residence or business premises. Main services.—C. H. LANE, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire.

—C. H. LANE, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire.

CAMBRIDGE (3 miles from centre of).

Fully furnished Gipsy Caravan and annexe for sale. Sited on farm, within easy distance of bus terminus. Complete with all accessories and ready for immediate occupation. Price £500.—Apply: C. H. WEBB, F.A.I., 68, St. Andrews Street, Cambridge (Tel. 4136).

CHESHIRE. BOWMERE LODGE, TARPORLEY. A Detached Residence (under requisition by War Department), brick built and rough-east with slated roof and containing lounge hall with cloakroom and offices, a fine buillands room, dining and drawing rooms, servants' hall, butler's pantry, scullery, larder, storeroom, kitchen, cellars, etc. 14 bedrooms, dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, housemaid's pantry, etc. Enclosed paved yard, extensive brick outbuildings with lofts and living-rooms over, garage, etc. Stands in 2 acres of gardens and grounds. A complete marching-in-state was taken of which purchaser will have the benefit. Suitable ether as a residence or school or private hotel. Architect's plans for e-conditioning and modernising as a first-class residence are available.—A. W. CHAMBERS, Solicitor, Tarporley, Cheshire.

DEVON (MID). Lovely district. Main line State and the same and Farm.

Solicitor, Tarporley, Cheshire.

DEVON (MID). Lovely district. Main line
S.R. A Gentleman's House and Farm.
5 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, large hall,
2 staircases, kitchen scullery, etc., bathroom.
Together with approximately 166 acres of
land, mostly grass, and fine range of outbuildings. Suitable for pedigree stock. Price,
freehold, with vacant possession, £7,000, or as
going concern with valuable machinery and
choice herd of young dairy cows, £9,000. No
agents.—Box 172.

choice herd of young dalry cows, £9,000. No agents.—Box 172.

SCOTLAND. INVERNESS-SHIRE. The estate of Newton with Kingillie House. Area about 2,400 acres, of which about 1,300 acres are moorland, hill, pasture and woodland. For sale by private treaty. The estate has a frontage to the Beauly Firth and there is good wildfowl shooting in addition to the grouse moor and low ground game. Loch trout fishing and a few sea trout in burn. Kingillie House (dating from 1767) contains a reception rooms, to bed and dressing rooms, 2 principal bathrooms besides servants' accommodation. Electric light and water from public services. Easy communication with Inverness, 7 miles. The sale includes home farm, 6 farms let to tenants, small holdings, and cottages, the agricultural rental being over £1,200 per annum. For further particulars, apply to: Sole Selling Agent, C. W. INGRAM, F.S.L., 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

FOR SALE

HAMPSHIRE. In the Meon Valley. Free-hold Property comprising a Mansion formerly used as a preparatory school and suitable also for use as a residence, hostel, country hotel or home, now under requisition and containing 5 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices, 18 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, central heating, main electricity, nodern drainage. There are 2 lodges, farmery, well timbered grounds and walled garden, cricket field and pavilion, the whole extending to 25 acres. Further particulars as to price, etc., on application to owner's Agents, SavAuge and Weller, 25, St. Thomas St., Winchester. Went?, between Asnford and Tenterden.

AND WELLER, 25, 8t. Thomas St., Winchester,

KENT, between Ashford and Tenterden.
Charming Small Estate, nearly 40 acres.
Gentleman's attractive Residence, 8 bed and
dressing rooms, 2 bath, lounge and 3 reception,
etc. Main water and electricity. Buildings,
beautifully arranged gardens and grounds,
orchard and mendows nearly 40 acres. Freehold, 25,000. Possession upon derequisitioning.—GEERING & COLYER, Bank Chambers,
Ashford, Kent.

WALES. In a beautiful setting to the

WALES. In a beautiful setting in Welsh Mountains, Residential For sale. Small stone and slated residential the residential stone and slated residential ender and main electricity. Good cottine range of outbuildings. 34 acres of evilent land bounded by a river, and 60 acre rough grazing and mountain. £6,500 freeh—Hewitt & Co., 19, Barnfield Road, Exception of the short of the residential states.

TO LET

SUFFOLK. To let unfurnished, with mediate possession, Camesey Haramsea Ashe, I mile from Wickham Mam Line Station and 6 miles from Wobridge. 4 public rooms, 6 principal bedroe 2 servants' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, Udomestic offices. Main electricity, cen heating and telephone. Good water sup Garage. Large garden with tennis lawn. well-stocked kitchen garden. Ap ply: W MITCHELL & SON, Chartered Land Age: 32, Cumberland Street, Woodbridge.

WALES. West estuary. Well furnishous to let for 6 months from 0. ber 1. 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 recepts. Aga stove. Cook will stay, Electric like telephone. Sheltered terraced garden will glorious views over sea. Farm and gardrous views view

WANTED

COUNTRY. Has any large estate wit 50 miles London a small cottage or lo they would let or sell to naval lieutenant wife?—Box 191.

Regent

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b. ALBEMARLE ST., PICCADILLY, W.1.

ON THE BORDERS OF THE LAKE DISTRICT AND NEAR THE COAST

CUMBERLAND, NEAR WAST WATER

TO BE SOLD

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF ABOUT

1.000 ACRES

TWO MILES OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING

ine old House of character dating ack to Norman times, standing in beautifully timbered parklands

alls, 3 reception, billiard room, 15 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.

Electric light. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage,

mple outbuildings. Delightful old walled garden. 7-ACRE TARN

ARMS. SEVERAL COTTAGES. WOODLAND.

spected and recommended by the Sole Agents, OSBORN MERCER to anyone seeking a really attractive Residential and Sporting Estate.

MID-DEVON

MODERNISED RESIDENCE WITH LAND

AVAILABLE FROM 26 TO 630 ACRES

The house re-planned to save labour and facing South, is within 1 mile of a village and 650 feet above sea level.

3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (4 with h. &c.), 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light.

Range of buildings with garages. Excellent farms watered by three streams.

630 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH

POSSESSION

THE RESIDENCE WOULD BE SOLD WITH A SMALL

OR LARGE AREA OF LAND

Details from: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1 (16.189)

EAST SUSSEX

Beautifully situate some 400 ft. up, commanding panoramic views of the Downs and Sea.

LOVELY OLD ELIZABETHAN HOUSE Brought to Modern Standards of Comfort and Luxury



4 reception, 11 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms

Main Electricity. Central Heating. First Water Supply.

Cottage. Garage for 6 cars. First-class

Delightful well-maintained gardens, including kitchen garden, soft fruit, fully stocked orchards, En Tout Cas Tennis Court, Magnificent Swimming Pool.

Pasture and Arable. In all
NEARLY 28 ACRES
More Land Available if Required PRICE FREEHOLD £11,000
Would be Sold Fully Furnished.
Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

(17.175)

HANTS AND SURREY BORDERS

Occupying a quiet position away from traffic nuisances yet within a mile of a station with splendid train service to town.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE thoroughly up to date and in first-class order throughout.

Small hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, usual offices with servants' sitting-room, 6 bedrooms (all with lavatory basins, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating.

Delightful well-maintained gardens including lawns, flower beds and borders, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, and a small copse. In all A LITTLE OVER AN ACRE. FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH DEFERRED POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17.476)

WILTS-GLOS BORDERS

In a much favoured district, a few miles from Cirencester. DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE OF COTSWOLD TYPE

4 reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating.

Model Farmery.

Delightful gardens, excellent pasture. In all

About 40 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

The Property is at present under requisition by the War Department.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17.156)

5, MOUNT ST.,

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines) Established 1875

LONDON, W.1

SHROPSHIRE

A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE (facing South, about 200 feet up). 4 reception rooms, 12 or more bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. Garages. Stabling. 5 Cottages. The Grounds with orchard, kitchen gardens and land extend to about 70 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

THE MANSION IS LET FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

THE WAR CURTIS & HENSON, 5 Mount Street, London, W.1. (15,180)

NORTH DEVON

FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

In a high position with fine views. 3 reception rooms. Domestic offices. Dairy. Cloakroom and large conservatory. 5 bedrooms, bathroom and 3 good attics. Electric light. Garage and stabling for 4. Outbuildings. 2½ ACRES or more available FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Excellent salmon and trout fishing available in the Rivers Taw and Torridge within 3 miles.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W.1

(15,464)

DEVON

Moretonhampstead 3 miles.

A SMALL STOCK-REARING FARM IN A FAVOURED DISTRICT

MODERNISED FARMHOUSE, stone built with slated roof and facing South. Entrance hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

EXTENSIVE STONE FARM BUILDINGS including stabling for 4. Cowhouses and garage.

Over 20 Acres of valuable timber and a proportion of Arable Land, in all about

158 ACRES

SPORTING RIGHTS OVER 500 ACRES ADJOINING

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Details from : CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1 (16,304)

3. MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYI

In a favoured district.

1032-33

BETWEEN OXTED AND SEVENOAKS 20 miles from London. 800 ft. up. FASCINATING OLD-WORLD " DREAM" COTTAGE



situated in an unfrequented lane. About a mile from bus service. It is partly 200 years old and was added to a few years ago to the designs of a noted Architect. It is in spotless order and condition. 3 sitting rooms, 3 beforoms, modern bathroom, small modern tiled kitchen with electric cooker. Oakbeamed interior, open fireplaces. Main water and electricity. Radiators. GARAGE. QUAINT COTTAGE (3 rooms). ROCK GARDEN A DELIGHTFUL FEATURE Water cascades falling to pool below, Kitchen garden, lawn, etc., about 14 ACRES

Water cascades falling to pool below. Kitchen garden, lawn,etc.,about 11 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,000 (or close offer)

Possession on completion.

Confidently recommended from personal knowledge by Owner's Agents:

RAIPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

3 MILES FROM TUNBRIDGE WELLS

400 ft. up on a sandstone ridge with lovely views to the South-west.

FINE MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Superbly appointed and in faultless order throughout. 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Central heating, Main electricity, gas and water. Garage, cottage. Singularly charming gardens. Kitchen garden. Paddock and small woodlands.

ABOUT 7 ACRES



FREEHOLD ONLY £6.500 RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.I

MAPLE & Co., LTD.,

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.I.

(Regent 4685)

(Euston 7000)

BUCKS About 28 miles from Town, close to a favourite part of the Thames, 4 miles from Marlow.

Near golf courses.

TO BE SOLD AVERY FINE HOUSE OF MODERATE SIZE, on 2 floors only and in first-class order. It has: Outer and inner halls, tastefully decorated drawing-room, beautiful lounge or dance-room, fine dining-room, 7 bedrooms, dressing-room, day and night nurseries or bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Fine offices with malds 'sitting-room. CENTRAL HEATING. OAK FLOORS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. Garages for 2 cars. Attractive

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS of 21/2 ACRES with lawns, fine rose gardens, lily pond, tennis court kitchen garden and orchard.

Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE & Co., as above.

TO LET FURNISHED MIGHT BE SOLD

SUSSEX DOWNS

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE in gardens, woodland and meadows of 30 ACRES. 3 very fine reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating, electric light. Good garage. Immediate possession.—MAPLE & Co., as above.

WINCHMORE HILL, MIDDLESEX
In the nicest part of this convenient district.

FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE with panelled lounge hall, drawing-room, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Parquet floors. Basins in bedrooms. Large garage. Nice garden.—Agents: Maptle & Co., as above.

(4 lines)

TROLLOPE & SONS **GEORGE**

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq., 68, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL, INSTITUTION, ETC. EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN IN THE WEST COUNTRY HANDSOME STONE-RUILT RESIDENCE

approached by winding drive, and containing large hall with gallery landing, 5 reception, 10 bed, 2 baths, good offices. Electric light, central heating, gas, main water, modern drainage.

drainage.
PICTURESQUE AND INEXPENSIVE GARDENS, sloping
towards the Channel with
woodland walks, lodge, stabling, garages, and useful set of
farm buildings; excellent
pasture fields; in all

241/2 ACRES

Early possession by arrangement.
Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SON, 25, Mount Street, W.1.
(A 7288)

WILTS

Near the centre of the town on the Avon, forming a charming home splendidly situated, placed so as to catch the sun.

THREE 17th-CENTURY WEAVERS' COTTAGES

CONVERTED AND COMPLETELY MODERNISED, WITH POLISHED OAK OR RUBBEROID FLOORS THROUGHOUT AND FITTED CARPETS, $\mathtt{Erc.}$

5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, offices.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. POWER PLUGS. TELEPHONI.

Garage for 2 cars. Wash house and yard.

I ACRE

PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD

POSSESSION. USUAL VALUATIONS.

All further particulars of George Trollope & Sons, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.3315

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY,

Regent 2481

HERTS. Between St. Albans and Harpenden 400 ft. up. Close to a noted golf course



FARMHOUSE-STYLE A SUSSEX COTTAGE. loggia, lounge, dining-room, tiled tiled bathroom. Main services, as and orchard. Possession March. 3 bedrooms, t Lovely gardens

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,000. F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (entrance in Sackville Street). Tel.: Regent 2481. BUCKS. Near AYLESBURY

Glorious position on the Chilterns. Close village



A PERIOD COTTAGE, part dating back to 17th een tury with Georgian addition, beautifully restored and modernised. 3 large reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, Central heating, Main services, Garage, Loyely old-world gardens, orchard and paddock. 5 ACRES. FREEHOLD, WITH VACANT POSSESSION, £7,250 F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (entrance in Sackville Street). Tel.: Regent 2481.

WEST SUSSEX COAST

Favoured position. 11/2 hours London. A veritable sun-trap



A MODERN HOME embodying all the requirements of the most fastidious. 3 excellent reception rooms, 2 staircases, 7 bedrooms (fitted basins), 3 bathrooms, servants' sitting-room. Central heating. Main services, Garages. Extensive garden only 100 yds, from the sea.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,500. Early possession F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (entrance in Sackville Street). Tel.: Regent 2481.

HARRIS

SHREWSBURY (Tel.: 2061)

THE AGENTS FOR THE WEST

ROSS-ON-WYE, MONMOUTH

FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE of character, high up, facing South. Hall, 3 delightful reception, 8-9 bed and dressing, 3 baths. Main electricity. "A and B" cooker (Aza type). Capital buildings and cottage. 15 ACRES. Possession June, 1945.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM OF 120 ACRES WORCS-WARWICK-GLOS Borders. £8,500 SMALL MODERNISED HOUSE. Main electricity. Splendid farmbuildings and land. Immediate pos-

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

NORTH CORNISH COAST. £4,750

Near good town, golf and sea.

MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE in delightful wooded grounds of 2½ ACRES. Lounge hall and cloak room., 3 reception and billiards room, 7-8 bed and dressing, and 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water and ground floor central heating. Garage Studio. Postwar nossession.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.
(Tel. 2061.)

COTSWOLDS. £5,250

OLD COTSWOLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER
(16th and early 18th century), near a little town.
3 reception, 6-7 bed, bath. All main services. Garage.
Stabling for 6. Walled gardens and paddock, 5 ACRES.

Sole Agents: Chamberlaine-Brothers & Harrison, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2061.)

MALVERN. £6,250 (or offer)

THALVEKN. £6,250 (or offer)

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE in matured grounds of 2½ ACRES. 6-7 bedrooms, bath, and 3 reception rooms. All main services. Garage. Orchard and paddock. Possession by arrangement.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

S. DEVON. £5,250

Lovely position near Thurlestone.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE. Lounge hall, 2 reception, 5-6 bed and dressing (all h. and c.), 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Garage. Attractive grounds and paddock. 2 ACRES. Autumn possession. CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2061.)

DEVON. WITH TROUT FISHING. £7,250
DIGNIFIED GEORGIAN HOUSE in parklike land of
16 ACRES, with Trout River flowing through. Hall,
3 reception, 7 bed, bath. Main electricity. Garages and
stables. Lodge. At present under requisition. 8 miles
Exeter.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

(Tel. 2061.)

SOUTH SHROPSHIRE (nr. Ludlow). £4,500

Possession end of war.

GEORGIAN HOUSE, well modernised, in village on good bus route. Hall and cloak room, 3 good reception, 6 bed, 2 baths. Electric light. "Aga" cooker. Garages and stables. Old timbered grounds with stream. 2½ ACRES. Further 2½ acres orchard rented. Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE
ACHOICE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF ABOUT
86 ACRES with Shooting and Fishing Rights. Lovely
Queen Anne Residence in small park. Lounge hall, 3-4
reception rooms, about 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Blettie
light, central heating. 2 Cottages, splendid buildings and
farmery. Beautiful old matured grounds. £12,500.
FREEHOLD. Post-war possession.—Sole Agents:
CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.
(Tel. 2061.)

Station Rd. East, Oxted, Surrey

F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO. 125, High St., Sevenoaks, Kent Bevenoake 2247-8

45, High St., Reigate, Surrey Reigate 2938

ON THE BORDERS OF SUSSEX AND HAMPSHIRE



A PAIR OF COTTAGES

PESIDENCIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE 413 ACRES. The house of Queen Anne character containing 19 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Excellent offices. Squash court, swimming pool, Racket court, Guest Cottage and 5 other cottages, outbuildings, tennis courts, beautiful gardens. Farm and woodlands in all 413 ACRES. The major part of the estate is let "for the duration" and produces about £650 gross per annum. PRICE FREEHOLD £17,000. Further particulars of the owner's joint agents:

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.I. (Tel.: Mayfair 6341.)

F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & Co., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. (Tel.: 2247.)

SEVENOAKS. Adjoining a favourite common.



THIS LOVELY STONE-BUILT HOUSE, lounge hall, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 8 or 9 bedrooms. Excellent domestic offices. Main water and electricity. 2 modern cottages, outbuildings. Beautiful matured garden and meadowland. 23 ACRES. To LET unfurnished on a lease. £325 per annum.

For further particulars apply: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. (Tel. 2247/48.)

Telegrams: "Wood, Agents, Wesdo, London."

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1 WEST SUSSEX

Mayfair 6341 (10 lines)

Just in the market.

TO BE SOLD MAINLY WITH VACANT POSSESSION

AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL AND PARMING PROPERTY OF 500 ACRES

IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION, BEAUTIFULLY MAINTAINED. CICTURESQUE LONG LOW GABLED OUSE LOOKING SOUTH OVER A 6-ACRE LAKE

illeried hall, 4 reception rooms (2 oak nelled), about 15 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. White tiled offices.

ain electricity and water. Central heating.
Esse cooker.



FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE ON COMPLETION



A SMALL COUNTRY SPORTING ESTATE comprising a MEDIUM SIZE RESIDENCE, exceptionally well fitted, stands on a knoll, approached by drive through well-timbered park and contains halls, a reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, loggia and 8 bathrooms. Good offices with "Esse" cooker, laundry, etc. Main electric light and water, modern drainage, central heating.

Pleasure grounds with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, etc. Stud and farm buildings, 2 garages, bungalow and 2 cottages.

Park-like pasture land, water meadows, arable land and woodland, in all about

woodland, in all about
192 ACRES. For SALE with POSSESSION
Further particulars of the Agents: Messrs. Dreweatt,
Watson & Barton, Estate Agents, Newbury; or John
D. Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, Wil.
(61,738)

LOVELY GARDEN IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.

HOME FARM WITH SUPERIOR BAILLIFF'S HOUSE AND GOOD BUILD-INGS SUITABLE FOR PEDIGREE DAIRY HERD.

14 FIRST-CLASS COTTAGES (many with baths).

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE FREEHOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE

Very highly recommended by the Sole Agents: John D. Wood & Co., from whom full particulars may be obtained. (32,046)

ITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION ORTHANTS, HUNTS AND BEDS

BORDERS
the Wellingborough, Kettering district. On the outskirts of the pretty old village of Hargrave.



COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
Sinate on the outskirts of a beautiful old village, approached
by carriage drive, standing about 270 ft. above sea level.
contains lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, complete offices
outbuildings, etc. 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms,
etc.
company's water. Cesspool drainage. Electric light.
Stabling, garage. Pretty gardens. Farmery. Cottage.
Several enclosures of meadowland. In all about
17 ACRES
Included is the Advowson of the Living.

PRICE £8,000
Further particulars and Orders to View of the Sole Agents:
JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.
(52,474)

WITHIN 5 MILES OF NEWBURY

WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION SOMERSET

Romantically situated on a spur of the Breedon Hills and commanding beautiful views over the Quantocks.



ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN STONE RESIDENCE

on 2 floors, 600 ft. above sea level and approached by a long drive.

3 reception and banqueting hall, 9 bed and dressing rooms (some with basins), 3 bathrooms, good domestic offices with "Aga" cooker. Electric light, excellent water, central heating, etc. New septic tank drainage.

Garage. Stabling. Cottage.

Book like grounds intersected by a stream, which feeds a

Park-like grounds intersected by a stream, which feeds a series of ponds.

IN ALL ABOUT 36 ACRES

Further particulars of John D. Wood & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (70,221)

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO. (Established 1799)

Central 9344/5/6/7

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.

29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams: Farebrother, London

WEST SURREY

In a favoured district within easy reach of Godalming.

A WELL-BUILT HOUSE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom. 3 staff rooms.

COMPACT OFFICES.

COMPANIES' ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.

EXCELLENT GARAGE WITH CHAUFFEUR'S ROOMS OVER.



GARDENER'S COTTAGE.

ATTRACTIVE WELL TIMBERED GROUNDS WITH PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN.

in all about

41/4 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

WITH VACANT POSSESSION AT CHRISTMAS.

(Central 9344/5/6/7.) Further particulars from the Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

184, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

GENTLEMAN'S FARM UNDER 1 HOUR LONDON

BERKS. Very favourite part, near first-class market. Nearly 160 ACRES, half reception, 6 bed, bath, main water and ectricity. Accredited ties for about 40 with lectric light. Two cottages. In a most con-entent and valuable position. Admirable, but gentleman requiring first-class farm within daily access of London.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD with possession.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152.)

SPECIAL TO GENTLEMAN FARMERS

AVERY BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL
AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE
of nearly 300 ACRES, carrying a 14thcentury residence of great charm, with
Balliff's house, 2 cottages, and T.T. bulldings. Old walled gardens, swimming pool,
etc. Excellent shooting. Situate in a
beautiful position, 8 miles from Exeter and
Newton Abbot.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Full details of the Agents.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184. Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152)

TIVERTON (near). SPLENDID DAIRY AND MIXED FARM, 170 ACRES. Watered streams, red loam soil. Good farmhouse, also superior Modern Cottage. Excellent buildings. Low outgoings. Possession.

FREEHOLD ONLY £5,000 BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as a

BISHOP'S STORTFORD AND SAFFRON WALDEN (near). EX-CELLENT MIXED FARM, 170 ACRES. Attractive farmhouse, 2 cottages, good buildings. Many years same owner, now retiring.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD
BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

MODEL FARMING ESTATE MODEL FARMING ESTATE

30 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON
200 ACRES near favourite old market
town. 110 ACRES grass all well watered.
Attractively placed period residence of
character, 2 large reception, 4 bed, 3 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating.
Nice garden. Very fine buildings with ties
for 56 dairy cows and 5 excellent Cottages
with bathrooms and electric light. All in
excellent condition and an exceptional
property in every respect. Just in the
market, and only likely to appeal to those
prepared to pay a substantial price for a
very unique Estate within easy daily access,
BENTALE, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184,
Brompton Road, S.W.S. (Ken. 0152.)

23. MOUNT ST., **GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1**

WILSON & CO.

4444

BEAUTIFUL PART OF SUSSEX

FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER



8 best bedrooms, day and night nurseries, 5 bathrooms, 5 staff bedrooms, 4 reception and billiards room. Squash court. Central heating throughout. Main electricity and water. Entrance lodge.

Garages for 7 cars, chauffeur's and gardener's accommodation. Set within LOVELY OLD GARDENS, surrounded by FINELY TIMBERED PARK with 5-ACRE LAKE.

One of the most beautiful medium-sized estates in the Home Counties.

320 ACRES

For SALE with post-war possession.

For an immediate deal A VERY LOW PRICE will be accepted.

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

IN HISTORIC VILLAGE NEAR THE SUSSEX COAST



OVELY XVth-CENTURY HOUSE of mellowed re-brick with period features. 10 bedrooms, 3 or 4 recep-tion, 4 modern baths. Main services. Wash-basins in bedrooms. Aga. Garage. Chauffeur's flat, 2 cottages. Old-world garden of AN ACRE. Post-war possession. 26,000 FREEHOLD.—Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

& WARNER

41, BERKELEY SQ., LONDON, W.1.

TO BE SOLD

AN IMPORTANT ESTATE OF ABOUT 1,500 ACRES

LANCASHIRE

Comprising 14 FARMS with good HOUSES and BUILDINGS. AMPLE COTTAGES. Practically in a RING FENCE.

Easily managed. Let to old-standing tenants, and producing over

£3,000 Per Annum

FREEHOLD

Principals and their Agents can obtain particulars of the Managing Agents; Messrs. LOFTS & WARNER, Land Agents, 41, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Gro. 3056).

RAWLENCE

& SQUAREY DORSET; and ROWNHAMS MOUNT, NURSLING, SOUTHAMPTON. 6, ASHLEY PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1; SALISBURY

D. ASHLEY PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1; SALISBURY; SHERBOR. By Instruction of Lady Headley.

WILTSHIRE.—6 miles from Warminster, 9 miles from Westbury (main G.W. Railway), 13 miles from Salisbury (main S. Railway). An ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE and about 60 ACRES. Seated in timbered park, about 300 ft. above sea level. The House built of stone and approached by a long drive contains: 4 reception, 7 principal bedrooms and dressing rooms, 4 secondary bedrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light. Water by electric pump. Dairy, outbuildings, garage, stabling, farm buildings, piggeries. 2 LODGES and a PARR of COTTAGES. The gardens and grounds include lawns, flower gardens, walled kitchen garden. Parkland, pasture. Excellent district for shooting and dry-fly fishing. To be SOLD, FREEHOLD.

Further! particulars of the Agents: Messrs. Rawlence & Squarey, Salisbury; 6 Ashley Place, London, S.W.1; Sherborne, Dorset; and Rownhams Mount, Nursling, Southampton.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

By Direction of the Trustees of the late Miss J. M. Seymour.

WILTSHIRE.—In a first-class hunting and sporting district. About 2 hours by rail to London. In glorious country. The FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE known as EAST KNOYLE ESTATE of 963 ACRES, including the finely built and imposing Mansion with delightful park lands planted with rare and lovely rhododendrons, 4 EXCELLENT DAIRY FARMS, CHOICE SMALL HOLDINGS, PICTURESQUE COTTAGES and the FULLY-LICENSED HOTEL KNOWN AS "THE SEYMOUR ARMS." To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS, in the AUTUMN of 1944.

of 1944.
Solicitors: Messrs. Trower, STILL & KEELING, 5, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. Rawlence & Squarey, Salisbury; 6, Ashley Place, London, S.W.1: Sherborne, Dorset; and Rownhams Mount, Nursling, Southampton.

RSET; and ROWNHAMS MOUNT, Mountained and Rownhams Mountained American Market Response and Rownhams Mountained American Rownhams Mountained Rownhams Rownhams Rownhams

Further particulars of the Agents; Messrs, RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury; 6, Ashley Place, London, S.W. 1; Sherborne, Dorset; & Rownhams Mount, Nursling, Southampton.

By Order of Mrs. M. P. Saye.

HEATHFIELD ESTATE, NEW FOREST. Christchurch 5 miles, Bournemouth

8 miles, Lyndhurst 8 miles, Hinton Admiral Station 2 miles. An attractive

8 miles, Lyndhurst 8 miles, Hinton Admiral Station 2 miles. An attractive

SMALL ESTATE in a ring fence amounting to 64 ACRES, comprising a welldesigned modern residence with 3 reception rooms, 6 principal and 2 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and 3 w.c.s, Aga cooker. Outbuildings and garage. Main water
and electricity. Of which VACANT POSSESSION upon completion will be given.

In addition a well-built conveniently arranged Country House, suitable for a school
or institution, containing 3 reception rooms, 16 principal and secondary bedrooms,
8 w.c.s, 3 bathrooms, with central heating, main water and electricity, garage, stables,
flat and cottage and walled kitchen garden, at present requisitioned. And also valuable
Arable and Pasture and Woodlands, which Messrs. RAWLENCE & SQUAREY
are instructed to SELL by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS (unless previously sold by private treaty) at THE KING'S ARMS HOTEL, CHRISTCHURCH, on OCTOBER 11, 1944, at 3 p.m.

Particulars, plans and Conditions of Sale (price 2s. 6d.) from the Solicitors: Messrs.
WOOD NASH & CO., 6, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.; or the
Auctioneers, Rownhams Mount, Nursling, Southampton, and at Salisbury;
6, Ashey Place, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; and Sherborne, Dorset.

RACKHAM & SMITH

31, CARFAX, HORSHAM, SUSSEX (Horsham 311 and 312). and at HENFIELD

SUSSEX

STORRINGTON (with views over the South Downs).—FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, built about 15 years ago regardless of cost. Facing South. 8-10 bedrooms (basins, h. & c.), 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms; well fitted. Every modern convenience. Excellent lodge cottage. 6 ACRES. BARCAIN £10,750 or near offer. Or less, excluding lodge. One wing of house easily convertable to cottage.

HORSHAM (close to station and shops).—AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMFORT-ABLE AND WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE. Easy to run and with every modern convenience. 7 bed and dressing rooms (basins h. & c.), 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Good offices. Main services. Good sheltered garden. Garages and rooms over. ABOUT 2 ACRES. £7,250 FREEHOLD.

BETWEEN HORSHAM AND BILLINGSHURST.—ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE. CHARMING OLD SUSSEX HOUSE with Horsham stone roof, 8-10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Farmery and 50 ACRES. Also small Farm with TUDOR FARMHOUSE let on yearly tenancy. In all 120 ACRES. PRICE £12,500. If desired could divide.

WITHIN HALF A MILE FROM THE SEA IN SELECT VILLAGE between BRIGHTON and WORTHING. ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY. Exceptionally charming 4 bedrooms, bath, 2 reception rooms. Also annexe bungalow. well protected garden. 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,000.

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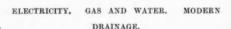
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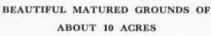
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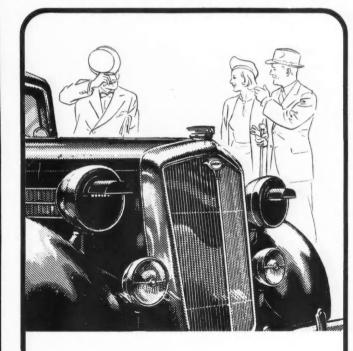
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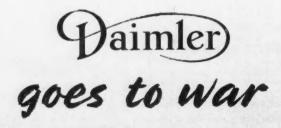
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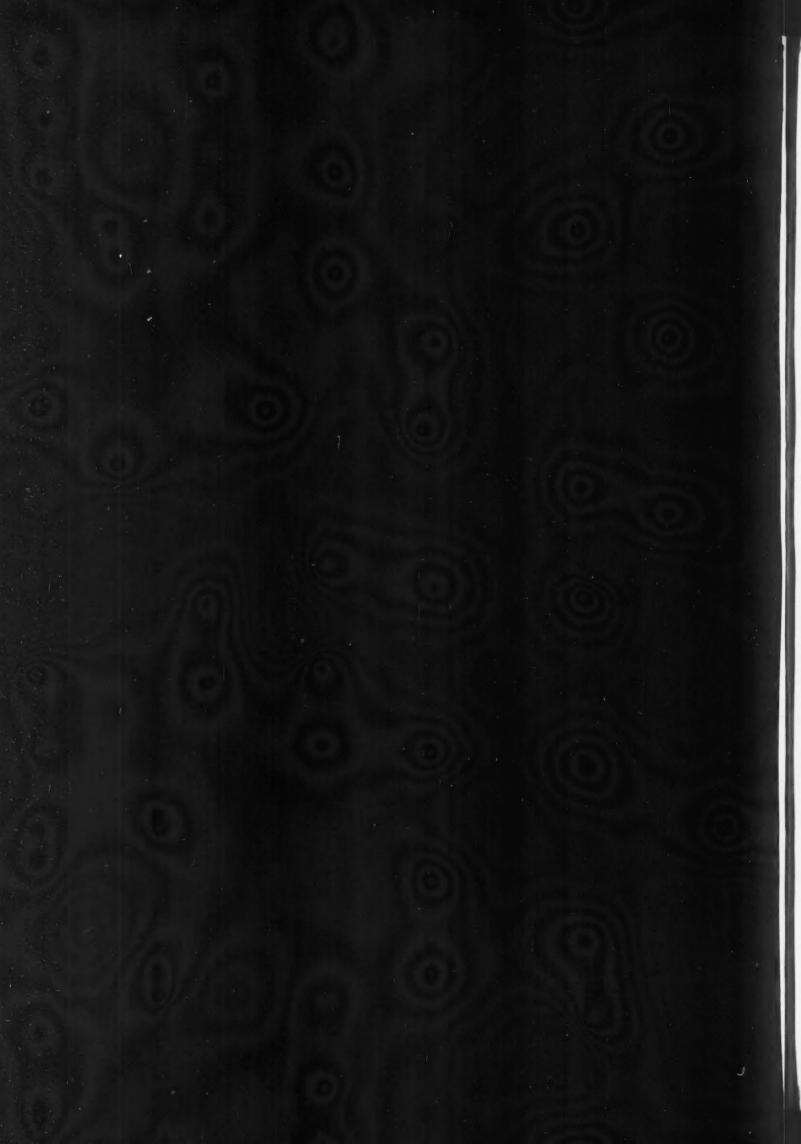


Victory Parade, Tunis, May 20th, 1943



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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCVI. No. 2488

SEPTEMBER 22, 1944



Harlip

MISS GEORGINA WERNHER

Miss Wernher is the elder daughter of Sir Harold and Lady Zia Wernher, of Thorpe Lubenham, Market Harborough, Leicestershire; her engagement to Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Phillips, Coldstream Guards, second son of Colonel and Mrs. Harold Phillips, of Broome Cottage, Sunningdale, Berkshire, was recently announced

COUNTRY LIFE

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"UNCONTROLLED" AGRICULTURE

N a series of short pamphlets bearing the general title Aims of Industry Lord Perry has recently published a summary of his opinions with regard to Industry in Reconstruction. This pamphlet has now been followed by another with the title Agriculture—Prosperous and "Uncontrolled," the anonymous author of which makes a suggestion which will certainly not be welcomed by those in Government offices and elsewhere who see the future prosperity of agriculture inextricably bound up with the continuation of controls of all sorts and the expansion of central and local offices and agencies to enforce them. It is only reasonable, however, that, when proposals are made which to the less enterprising planner appear highly unorthodox, they should none the less be sympathetically examined.

Briefly the proposal is that the principle of the Wheat Act of 1932 should be extended to other forms of agricultural produce. It will be remembered that the Act gave the British farmer a guaranteed price to make it worth his while to grow wheat, but gave it him in such a way that he continued to sell his wheat in the open market and, if the quality of his product was better than that of his neighbours, he could command a correspondingly higher price. Without going into the question of "quota" payments and their feasibility in post-war conditions it may be said that the argument of the pamphlet we are discussing is that the Wheat

Act worked well..

Could the system be successfully extended, as this proposal contemplates, to other com-modities? This is a very interesting question. It must not, of course, be forgotten how much the functions of farmers differ. The wheat grower sells the raw material of the millers, the barley grower that of the maltsters. But the farmer who raises cattle or sheep is, as the pamphlet admits, supplying a finished product which will be consumed immediately. The dairy farmer and the poultry keeper are sometimes selling a finished product for direct consumption and sometimes the raw material for the confectionery and other trades. The problems of co-operative organisation would vary much in complexity. On the other hand, the many measures such as Import Boards, Agreements on quotas and direct tariffs which have been recommended by agricultural planners all depend on intricate Government controls which a great many people cannot help viewing with considerable perplexity and dismay. They can see the drawbacks of a rigid control working to a rigid central plan and applied by a bureau-cracy out of day-to-day touch with the land. Certainly such an agricultural autonomy as this pamphlet suggests would be impossible without much closer organisation than at present exists of the purchasers and distributors of all classes

of agricultural produce, and much closer collaboration on their part with the farmers. But this would be no bad thing.

ROADS TO-MORROW

HERE is general agreement on the necessity for a new road system, and on the lines that it should take, between the Ministry of War Transport, the British Road Federation (composed of the industries concerned) and the motoring organisations, the two latter of which have recently issued reports. Mr. Noel Baker, Joint Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry, has endorsed the Bressey Report's pre-war recommendation for trunk motorways through open country connecting the main centres, the principle of segregating fast motor traffic from other kinds, motor ring-roads round cities, and great improvements to existing roads. The Government envisage the work being spread over perhaps 30 years, but reckon that it will bring in a return of at least £25,000,000 a year in time and leisure and productivity saved. The motoring organisations put the annual cost of road maintenance at £70,000,000, with £100,000,000 during the first peace years.

The cost of constructing the 1,000 miles of motor routes needed is put by the County Surveyors' Society at £60,000,000 (pre-war say £100,000,000 now). Against this can be set the figure given by Mr. Noel Baker for money saved, and the fact that the gross receipts from vehicle taxation in the last year for which figures are available was £87,500,000. Since its institution the so-called Road Fund has never been expended, as was the intention, entirely on roads, but has increasingly been "raided" by the Exchequer to balance Budgets. This evil course should cease. And with the new mechanical means perfected during the war the time required to bring the country's road system up to date can undoubtedly be brought on to a level with the urgency of the need.

THE POPPY

I SAW a poppy midst the sedge
Into the waters looking down,
Reluctant at the river's edge—
A poppy in a scarlet gown.
Wheatfields ripening on the bank
Called her, claimed her for their own,
Stooping there as though she drank
The quiet waters flowing on.
And every flower in the hedge
Back to her field bid her begone
But still she trembled on the edge
Of a strange world unknown.
Oh summer days are sweet and rare,
And summer hours too swiftly pass,
But I saw Summer prisoned there—
A scarlet poppy in the grass.

PHYLLIS HOWELL.

THE WELSH BRIDGE, SHREWSBURY

F a new road system, besides costing hundreds of millions, were also of millions, were also to cost Britain its historic towns and street architecture, besides stringing ribbon development through hundreds of miles of country landscape: then surely the gain would not be worth the cost. This reflection is prompted by a recent letter in the Shrewsbury Chronicle from which it appears that the Town Council of that famous and beautiful place proposes to demolish the celebrated Welsh Bridge over the Severn, together with much adjoining street architecture, in order to expedite the passage of traffic through the town. As Shrewsbury already has most of a complete ring-road, it is incredible that this cannot be completed and traffic be carried round so that the town and its bridges may be preserved. A similar proposal has been made at Lewes for pulling down part of the picturesque High Street for the same reason, when courageous by-passing would solve the traffic problem more effectively. It is certainly no more part of the Government's road plans to destroy that which roads exist to serve, than to permit the ribbonment that clogged the new roads of the '20s. Ring roads and segregation from residential areas of through traffic are cardinal principles of the future road system. To ignore this and pull down historic buildings owing to indiffer-

ence, false economy, or an attempt to retain, instead of by-pass, through traffic, is therefore reactionary and wasteful as well as artistically indefensible.

CATTLE IMPROVEMENT

N an admirable pamphlet on The Improvement of Cattle just produced by the Bath and West Society Dr. John Hammond of the Cambridge School of Agriculture tackles once more the problem of organising breeding on farms many of which certainly deserve his description as regular Zoological Gardens of breeds and mongrels accumulated in the process of exchange. The seedsman, he points out, organics his business so that he has specialist breeders who produce and improve the varieties, a d growers who multiply the stock of seeds or This is the method which should followed with livestock. Specialist pedigr breeders of cattle should be producing bulls breeders of cattle should be producing bulls on a scale sufficient to supply the commercial breeders, who can multiply good stock through continued grading-up of their stock to bulls of the same breed and strain—thereby obtaining true breeding stocks as the seedsman does. As for the "no-purpose" cattle of the present day. Dr. Hammend remarks that does. As for the "no-purpose" cattle of the present day, Dr. Hammond remarks that rearer who goes to market has rarely any know ledge whether he is buying a calf bred for be or one bred for milk. He wonders what woul be the results if the same sort of thing happene when the farmer went to the seedsman for his

FREEDOM OF WEATHER FORECAST

Soon we shall not know where we are, with such a dizzy swiftness are our liberties being restored to us. First came the bells bidding us to church, and then the sign-posts to show us the way. Now the hated black-out is at any rate on the point of dissolution and we may hope that the torch's occupation will be gone. There remains one freedom, not mentioned in the Atlantic Charter, which we should dearly love to enjoy, the freedom to read the weather forecast. To be sure we have been told for some time what the weather has been in the Straits of Dover and have been able to draw our inferences accordingly. That is something, and indeed it may be that the weather forecast is not of any great practical value, but the cyclonic disturbance, the depression from Iceland and the rest of their kind are such old and tried friends that we have felt very lonely without them. In this regard there is one minor freedom which it would be too late to enjoy this year, but to which we may look forward in the next. It would be really comforting to be told why a cricket match had come to a sudden end. We can make a good guess, but we should like to be quite sure that it had rained. On Saturday, September 9, Lord's had its last match of the summer, and judging by our own sensations as we snuggled under woolly waistcoats it was a day on which the ball must have stung the hands; but whether it was so had better not yet be revealed.

A JUG OF WINE

In all the accounts of the triumphant progresses of the Allies through France bottles have invariably played their part, bottles of good wine which had been successfully hidden from the hated Germans and appeared as if by magic on the day of liberation. And now we are told that these bottles were no mere swallows that cannot make a summer. When Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Peter Magnus dined at Ipswich they ordered a bottle of the worst possible wine at the highest possible price for the good of the house and drank brandy and water for their own. Most of us in this country have not been so well off as they were, for though the bad wine at the high price might be obtainable the brandy-and-water was not. So it is the more cheering to be assured that, despite all German depredations, there is still a good stock of wine in France and that the ultimate prospects of export are good. It appears also that there is plenty of champagne in existence and that sooner or later we shall get it. There may be nobler liquors but there is unquestion ably none so well adapted for celebrations, and if we cannot get any in time there will be an excuse to celebrate again when we can.



Allan Phillip

KING'S STANDING: THE HIGHEST POINT OF ASHDOWN FOREST, SUSSEX

COUNTRYMAN'S

HE following is a method that I might perhaps recommend for growing a bumper crop of first-class table potatoes, averaging about 12 tennisball-sized tubers to a root, and all free from disease or blemish of any kind. Plough up a plot of land too late in the autumn so that the wet condition of the soil precludes proper cultivation; fail to harrow it properly in the early spring so that much of the couch grass and docks are left behind; leave the plot lying idle until the middle of May while you try to decide what to do with this blot on the local farming escutcheon; and as a last resort dibble in roughly the worm-eaten, rat-gnawed discards of last year's potato clamp in the hopes of growing something the pigs might just pass as fit for porcine consumption. I will not vouch for invariably successful results if the above scheme is adopted-I can only testify that, owing to labour difficulties and unkindly weather, this was the treatment given to the plot of land on which I have grown the best crop of potatoes I have achieved in a not very conspicuous agricultural career.

NE very grave drawback there is to my favourite potato and, although it has an excellent flavour and is a good keeper, I think I shall have to give up the variety owing to the confusion and annoyance caused by the different onunciations of its name. The potato is the err's Pink, and the first Kerr I met, a boy at hool, pronounced his name Car, and quite asofiably was prepared to punch the nose of yone who called him a Cur. From this I tained the impression, stamped upon both y memory and my nose, that Kerr was ways pronounced Car, but I find that when moves in horticultural circles this ale is seldom observed. My gardener goes out his way to correct me every time the variety mentioned-he has read the name in the

Major C. S. JARVIS

seedsman's catalogue and he knows I am wrong —and now I always refer to them when talking to him as "those pink potatoes." The local potato merchant, however, takes umbrage at

"Have you any Car's Pink seed potatoes this year?"

"Never heard of the variety. We have Majestic, King Edward, Arran Banner and Cur's Pink, if that's what you're thinking of."

After this stern reprimand I came to the conclusion that the gentleman who gave his name to this variety of potato—unlike the schoolboy of my youth—must have been a Cur and not a Car, but the first time I tried the new pronunciation I struck a Scotsman who, after telling me he had long realised that all the English were only half-educated, said he did think that we knew enough to realise that Kerr is always pronounced Car.

SOME time ago I made the amazing discovery that I could buy £1 worth of wood per month without a permit or any preliminary correspondence, so I attended at the local sawmills and made my purchase, which was just sufficient to make about a quarter of a pullets' ark. I estimated that if I called regularly on the first day of the next three months I might obtain enough to finish the construction about the time when there is no need for the segregation of the young birds from the old, and therefore no necessity for an ark.

As I was leaving, the wood merchant called me back, for I had forgotten to fill up two forms one for matchboarding and one for quartering

and I asked him if these forms served any useful purpose.
"Not so far as I can see," he replied.

"Do any timber or other Government officials ever come and examine them?"

"No, the forms just stay in my office and I've no room for them," and he pointed to a large stack of paper along one wall. "These are all signed forms, and all I can say for them is that there is material there for starting a first-class fire in the mill if the Hun drops an

incendiary, or I drop a cigarette end."

When I called at the saw mills for the fourth and last consignment of wood I found that none of my particular variety was in stock. There were, lying about in the yard, timbers suitable to serve as keelsons for wooden line-of-

suitable to serve as keelsons for wooden line-of-battle ships or rafters for cathedrals, but nothing light enough to figure as parts of a small pullets' house.

"And," said the wood merchant, "I don't know when I will be able to saw up some to supply you, as the Catchment Board have lowered the river to such an extent that I can't work my mill."

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*HE impending fate of the many collaborators in France, who assisted the Gestapo by handing over their own countrymen to torture and death, reminds one of the days of the First Republic and the part played by the guillotine. I was under the impression that the guillotine was a purely French invention, but learn that under the name of the maiden it was used in Scotland some two centuries before Dr. Guillotine proposed its employment in Paris, and that the Rural District Council of Halifax ran a private one for the benefit of thieves until the beginning of the seventeenth century. The last execution under these purely local laws occurred in 1650, when two men were beheaded for stealing a roll of fustian cloth, but after this the Clerk to the Council, or the Magistrate's Clerk, was warned that the procedure was not quite in order, and that the Council was not to be so high-handed in future.

This drastic punishment for theft inspired that line in *The Beggar's Litany* which runs: "from Hell, Hull and Halifax Good Lord deliver us," but history does not disclose what Hull had to do with it, or whether this town also ran a private guillotine. The facts remain that common thieves of livestock and goods gave Halifax a very wide berth during the Tudor and Stuart dynasties and the magistrates of the borough were not overworked, earning, had they functioned in a higher court, a pair of white gloves at most of their sittings on the Bench. Halifax must have been a comfortable town in which to live. Comfortable is the correct adjective to use, for living in a land where the standard of honesty has deteriorated, where it is all too common to find that consignments of goods have been tampered with in transit,

poultry-houses have been raided at night, sudden and unexpected lowerings of the petrol have occurred in the car's tank, with spare wheels missing from behind and raincoats from inside, represents the most acute discomfort, so that life becomes one series of exasperations and anxieties.

WHEN one reads the local newspapers to-day one cannot fail to be struck by the extraordinary leniency shown by magistrates as a rule to sneak-thieves of the most despicable variety. Such cases as the systematic stealing of clothing and possessions from a fellow lodger, the organised removal of furniture and chattels from a furnished house, and the picking-up of a handbag containing some unfortunate woman's housekeeping money are all too frequently dealt with by a trifling fine, and in some cases the culprit is merely "bound over."

After glancing through two or three columns of print devoted to such hearings as these, with their extremely lenient sentences, I read of two young girls from a lonely village, who had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for leaving the employment in a town to which they had been directed, and returning to their home because they could not stand the noise and general conditions of life in a big factory. Every sympathy is shown to the evacuee city-dweller who finds life in the country insupportable by reason of its lack of shops, cinemas and crowded streets, and her rebellion against rural conditions is regarded as quite reasonable. The same sympa by, however, is not extended to the country industry more extensive than the village blacksmith's shop, who is unable to endure he racket, dust-laden atmosphere and const at artificial lighting of a big factory.

ALONG THE YORKSHIRE COAST

Written and Illustrated by WILL F. TAYLOR

Thas been said that Yorkshire, the county of the broad acres, is an epitome of the whole of England. Certainly it does share widely in the variety of geological formations, the main foundation of landscape. In the west, Yorkshire includes a good deal of the Pennines, the limestone spine of northern England. They fall to the Vale of York, the northern continuation of the lowland belt of clays and soft rock which extends throughout the Midlands. The two main formations of southern English hills, the chalk and the oolitic limestone, also reach Yorkshire, and where they are cut short by the sea these rocks form the bold and varied cliffs of the Yorkshire sea coast.

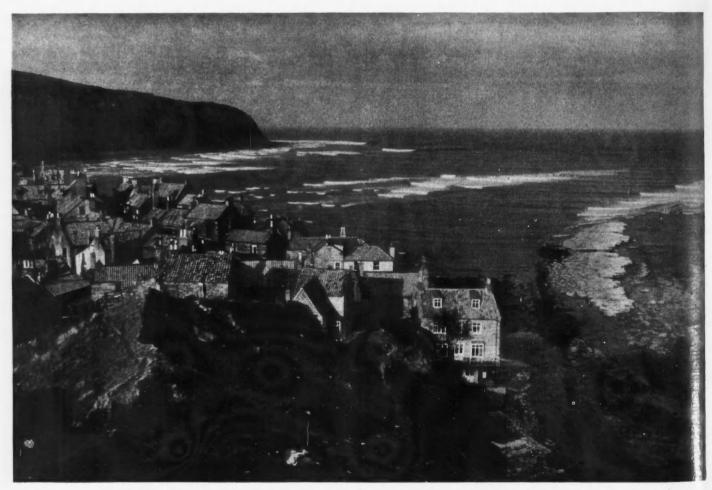
This cliff border of the county ends to the north at the quite pleasant seaside resort of Saltburn, looking, for its size, dignified on its wooded slope. From here to the Durham

boundary the land drops to alluvial flats and broad sandy foreshore. Little more than a hundred years ago these were lonely and almost uninhabited. Now a forest of blast furnaces surrounds Middlesbrough, which has grown from nothing to a population of over a hundred thousand. The main growth of this town came in Victorian times, and it is typical of these days that the station should be built in excellent and very solid Gothic, at a cost of a hundred thousand pounds.

Though the north Yorkshire dales and moors are made up of Jurassic rocks, yet they vary considerably from those of the same formation in southern England. There are nothing like the solid beds of building stones used in so many famous cathedrals. Here in Yorkshire there are beds of limestone, ironstone, gritstone and shales. The northern border of this district,

called the Cleveland Hills produces the rich ironstone of these hills which stimulated the foundries of Teeside. The industry has planted a smoky outpost on the coastal hills at Loft s, close to the Boulby cliff, which by repute is the highest cliff facing English seas. Loftus was industrious in the eighteenth century, making stays and getting the structural materials through the whale fishery working from Whitby.

Beyond Boulby cliff a short break in the rock-wall gives scanty shelter for the fishing-boats and scanty elbow-room for the houses of Staithes (Fig. 4), crushed close together in bare safety from the waves. It is a grim village in the winter when little sun reaches it and perhaps a knife-edged wind tears in from the North Sea. A well-known guide book of the beginning of this century describes Staithes as an "Elysium of primitive simplicity," and so



1.—HOUSES OF ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, BUILT TO THE EDGE OF THE CLIFFS

it is still. There is also to be recorded the tradition that not so long ago a stranger who wandered among this community, self-contained as often are those occupied in dangerous work like fishing or mining, might have found stones coming after him.

The people of Eastern Yorkshire have a strong continental strain in their blood and bone, a legacy of the Anglian and Danish invasions. Rather strangely this barren moorland district has ample archæological evidence of active and individual civilisation throughout thousands of prehistoric years, often revived by the immigration of fresh peoples. Perhaps the latest, and most article and luxurious, of these tribes were the Parisi. "Coming as the did from northern France, we can safely recognise them as an office out of the peoples whose name has been so conspicuously present of in that of the French capital. It is an amusing thought that suc an historical link should exist between the Parisian and the Young the shire tyke," say Jaquetta and Christopher Hawkes in Prehistoric Rev. 1997.

\ few miles along the coast is Runswick, another fishers' settlener (Fig. 3), on a more open slope with the cottages scattered
antly among flowers of gardens and hillside. The bold headland



2.—THE OPENINGS, WHITBY. A CORNER OF THE ANCIENT TOWN

of Kettleness is the further limit of the bay and the midway slopes have been much disturbed by workings for alum, which have also damaged Hob-Hole, legendary cave home of a friendly old elf who would cure children of whooping-cough. The mother had to bring her sick child and chant:

Hob-Hole, Hob:
My bairn's gotten t-kin cough
Tak't off—tak't off.

There is still something weird about these shores, where Loftus suffered from its "grisly worm" or dragon, and in the sixteenth century neighbouring fishers netted a merman. In captivity he would eat only raw fish, though when he saw "fayre maydes his phlegmatic breast was touched with a sparke of love."

The fame of the charming old town of Whitby (Fig. 2), and the

The fame of the charming old town of Whitby (Fig. 2), and the memories of its varied and noble history, deserve to be held in high esteem. Through all its story the harbour has sheltered fishermen, but the famous whaling fleet has long since vanished. Gone, too, are all the sturdy ships that Whitby men built and sent out on the Seven Seas. It was a Whitby ship that carried on his bold voyage Captain Cook, who was born in Cleveland and served as apprentice in taithes and Whitby. The oldest industry of the Whitby district is the working of ornaments in the locally found jet, a special kind of ignite. Perhaps this reached its highest point of favour in the eys of Victorian women, but, some thousands of years before that, je necklaces had similar popularity with the ladies of the Bronze

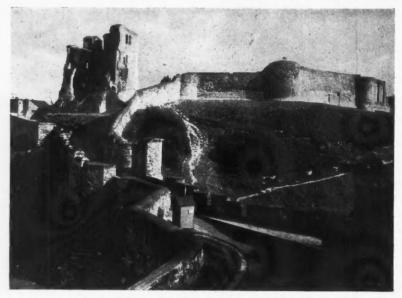
But the noblest memories of Whitby recall the first



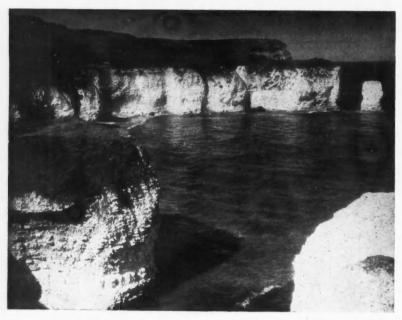
3.—RUNSWICK BAY, WITH FISHERS' HOUSES SCATTERED ON THE OPEN SLOPE



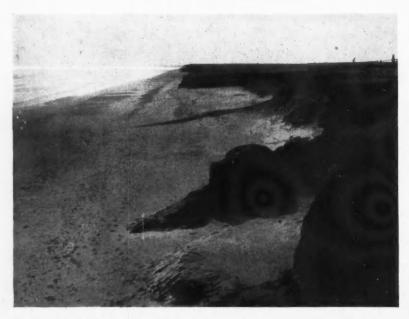
4.—"AN ELYSIUM OF PRIMITIVE SIMPLICITY": STAITHES, A FISHING VILLAGE IN A CRANNY OF THE ROCK-WALL



5.—SCARBOROUGH CASTLE, WHICH CROWNS A HEADLAND ABOVE THE CLOSE RED ROOFS OF THE OLD TOWN



6.—SILEX BAY, FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, THE BOLDEST HEADLAND BETWEEN TWEED AND THAMES



7.—THE HOLDERNESS COAST CURVING LOW TO SPURN HEAD

years of its Abbey on the hill above the old town. It was in the great days of the Anglian kingdom of Northumbria that King Oswi vowed that if he won the fight against the pagan King Penda he would found monasteries as thank-offerings. One of these was at Whitby, at that time, 657, known by its original Saxon name of Streanaeschalch. St. Hilda was the first Abbess, ruling, as was the custom, a double community of monks and nuns. Her saintly character brought the earnest and learned to the abbey, the most famous of whom was Caedmon, originally a servant of the abbey. One night Caedmon slipped away from a gathering where he knew he would be expected, in his turn, to sing or recite. But as he lay asleep a holy Presence seemed to speak to him, bidding him to sing "the beginning of all things created." His memory held the words that came in the dream. Caedmon had found inspiration, and the foundation of English poetry was laid. The ruins of the great abbey that replaced Osvi's church still dominate the town.

The river Esk which reaches the sea through Whitby harbour divides the hills of north-east Yorkshire. North of it they may be called the Cleveland hills; south of the river the slopes rise to greater height and wider moorland, and where this meets the sea the cliffs are less broken. The widest bay is that called after Robin Hood (Fig. 1). The ville se here is exceedingly picturesquely grouped on a promontery which slopes steeply to the sea. Those on its edge are built so daringly forward that rock face and house-wall seem one bastion facing the North Sea. It must also be recorded of Robin Hood's village that "the tradition of perfect, almost Dutch, cleanliness still prevails in most pleasing fashion."

The railway that serves all this coast from Saltburn to Scarborough deserves a few words, so fierce are the gradients it climbs, so many are the détours and so romantic is the cliff-edge track. At the south end of Robin Hood's Bay it climbs to the Peak (585 ft.), where was found an inscribed stone proving that a Roman look-out station once stood there.

From here there are bold cliffs to beyond Stainton Dale, whence they decrease past the famous Hayburn Wyke to Scarborough. This "Queen of Watering Places" makes a stately picture with the castle's bulk (Fig. 5) crowning a bold headland overlooking the close red roofs of the old town below, and the shining sands of the bays on either hand.

From Scarborough southward the coast becomes lower and quieter, with some intermittent layers of rocks. One of these layers projects narrow and flat, almost like a manmade breakwater. Filey Brigg, as it is called, is one of the perils of this inhospitable coast. A few miles further sheer chalk cliffs begin to rise to Flamborough Head, which is the boldest promontory between the Tweed and the Thames, and in beauty the rival of any chalk headland.

There were 174 wrecks in the 35 years before the lighthouse was built. One moonlight night in this period many people thronged to the cliffs to see, not a wreck, but a famous sea fight between the Bon Homme Richard and a colleague, and two British warships led by the Serapis, which had been escorting a convoy from Holland. Their opponents were commanded by Paul Jones, Scots born American whom some have called a pirate, but who was a gallant seaman and a bonny fighter.

The cliffs at the headland itself are of no great height but become higher on the northern flank and at Bempton rise to 300 ft. and are famous for the sea birds that breed there and for the local industry of egg-collecting. The Danes Dyke which cuts across the neck of the promontory is, as excavation has proved, of prehistoric origin. The land within the Dyke has the nickname of Little Denmark. This, too, does not fit the facts, for General Pitt-Rivers's statistics proved the people of Flamborough to be markedly dark. These folk are, or have been until recently, a community keeping to themselves, and retaining old customs, such as the sword dance.

The town of Bridlington, sheltering to the south of Flamborough Head, is a strange mixture; on the sea front a popular resort and an old harbour, behind it a modest village around the stately fragment of the Priory Church From here onwards to the south the 30 odd miles of the Yorkshire coast are very different from the rest of the county, a continuous long curve of low cliff of soft earth, backed by a wide flat, the land of Holderness (Fig. 7). Before the Ice Age the sea came up as far as the chalk hills, the Wolds, and when the ice covering melted the alluvial plain was left, which the sea has ever since been attacking so successfully that local tradition tells of many towns that it has swallowed. Perhaps four miles depth has been planed away since Roman times. It is good soil that has been lost, for Holderness, and in a lesser degree the rest of the East-Riding, is the main arable corn-growing district of Yorkshire, and indeed the furthest north of such areas in England. But what the sea takes with one hand it gives back, though only in small part, with the other. With the southward set of the tides some of the silt settles down in the turbid waters of the Humber and lengthens out that southern limit of Yorkshire's coast, Spurn Head, a narrow finger of shingle and sand, and the loneliest three miles in its whole length.

ADULT? PUPPY By HULDINE V. BEAMISH

EOPLE have often asked me about the respective advantages of acquiring a puppy or an adult dog, and there are, of course, a great many points on either which are sometimes not considered until

too late.

Frequently dogs arrive to a new ownership or less by accident. The family may be touring the livestock department of a large stor, and father buys one of a litter of fluffy pies that look out of their cage so appealbecause his wife declares they are "sweet" the child should have one to play with. is all very well until the new purchase is home; no one had thought much about mmodation, or the vast noise a healthy by can produce during the night, or other ls. No one had thought, either, that the animal might develop into a large and enageable dog, involving a great deal of over training if it was to be controlled. Another way of acquiring a dog is to get m a friend who has left it for safe keeping he is away. In this case there is usually p of instructions, and eventually the family looks after it is given the dog with its is, good or bad, already formed and set.

Finally, there is the wise man who decides to have a dog, carefully considers the merits and suitability of various breeds, and buys a good specimen of his selected favourite—or as good as he is able to judge. To him comes the

question of puppy or adult.

Personally, I have no hesitation in recommending a puppy. The ownership of a dog is something personal, and the education of a future companion should be carried out by the person who is going to benefit from this companionship. If a dog is worth having at all, he is entitled to a certain amount of time and trouble, in order to become what his owner eventually requires of him. There is no doubt that time must be sacrificed and trouble taken to achieve this. It is well worth while.

When buying a puppy people are often afraid of the possibility of illness, especially distemper. I have always thought this is exaggerated to an almost absurd degree. is no need for a puppy to contract distemper, and, equally, there is no necessity for taking elaborate precautions against it. The golden rule is to keep the puppy healthy and never pampered, to give it as natural a life as possible, with plenty of fresh air and exercise. fact, for instance, that the dog who lives outside at night in an airy kennel all the year round is far healthier and freer from trouble than his brother who always sleeps in the house, near a fireplace or central heating.

In these days the whole animal world is greatly handicapped by the artificiality that the world of man calls science. This can be developed into dangerous and detrimental

channels, and it is doubtful if any breed of domestic animal wholly escapes the present trend. Anti-distemper inoculation (however well meant) is something that tends to preserve the weak as well as the strong. This is not the wise way of Nature, in which the weaker elements are eliminated by various diseases natural

to the species.

By far the majority of puppies survive distemper, and the largest percentage of these are the ones who possess good stamina, lead a proper sufficient of and original sufficient of the second original surfice. natural life, eat suitable food and enjoy sufficient open air and exercise. Many others never contract it. There is no opportunity here to go into details of the latest and most successful distemper-treatment—which does not prevent but seeks to cure the disease—but anyone who is doubtful about buying a puppy on that score need not worry about this particular danger.

It is true that house-training a puppy is actimes rather tiresome and tedious, but if ple only realised that the kindest and most table place for a young puppy is an enclosure tennel, they would get rid of half the trouble. an habits should be started in the kennel, be continued later in the house when the py is older. It is no more fair to expect a y animal to be automatically house-trained than it is to expect a human baby to be born with adult habits! Dogs are clean by nature, in common with many other animals, and, given sufficient chances, they will seldom offend in the wrong place.

The mental education and development of puppy is the most fascinating part of the whole business, for it is here that the individual owner can mould the character and adapt the personality of his future companion to his own way of life. This again takes time, but it is well worth doing.

Buying or acquiring an adult dog is a far more risky enterprise, and it should always be remembered that the domestic dog is seldom vicious or treacherous as an adult without some very good original cause, usually dating from his impressionable youth. Ill-treatment or teasing is generally the cause, or even downright cruelty. The newly-acquired dog may be perfectly well-behaved in the house, but, for all one knows, may chase sheep or poultry, pick quarrels deliberately with other dogs or bite the postman's legs. His behaviour may be beyond reproach in the street, but he may not be house-trained, or may have a habit of chewing the rugs. Perhaps he is one of those who are

great many people (who know little and care less) are taking advantage of the boom and the high prices dogs are fetching to foist on the public animals which are far from satisfactory. Faked pedigrees and crossbred mongrels are among the possibilities awaiting the unwary.

The larger breeders, who have reputations

to maintain and look forward to a future, are not going to risk any bad deals, even if they wished to do so. When writing to or seeing the breeder, it is as well to state concisely the exact requirements-dog or bitch, what age, and about what price. If there is a litter on view (and this is the best way to buy a puppy), some will be priced higher than others, according to merits. Only after long experience can one pick out at once the outstanding specimens.

The puppy to look for as a companion should be bold and lively—the shy or humble ones, however pathetic their faces, may eventually turn out nervous, which is the biggest curse ever put on a dog and a nuisance to his owner. The puppy chosen should be examined a little closer. This is best done by stooping down to it, rather than picking it up. If possible, the lips should be opened and the front teeth examined with the jaw closed, to see if they meet evenly.



"ONE OF THE GOOD THINGS IN LIFE." THE PUPPY FOR A COMPANION SHOULD BE BOLD AND LIVELY

in the habit of sleeping or jumping on the furniture, or can never be left alone without setting up a terrific barrage of howls. He may be a dog whose owners have always allowed him to pull madly on the lead, or one with secret vices, such as egg-stealing, sly biting or even killing cats or sheep. No one can tell. There are many who go off on rambles of their own, which may lead to endless crimes.

Yes, the acquisition of an adult dog is always a risky business. One is at least aware of the various shortcomings and weaknesses of the puppy one has known from the beginning, and that is a great advantage. Bad habits are easier to check while they are still budding than when they are in full flower. The potential dog-owner who is looking for a companion for himself or his family cannot do better than buy a puppy of three-four months, and bring it up to suit his own requirements.

While on the subject of buying a puppy, a few general hints on what to look for and what to avoid may be of interest. First of all, I should like to point out that it is much more satisfactory to own a pedigree pure-bred dog than one of unknown ancestry. It is a complete fallacy that mongrels are more intelligent than pure-bred dogs—there are plenty of stupid and clever individuals in both. It costs the same amount to feed a good dog as it does a mongrel. and there is no limitation nowadays in the variety of breeds-some people think there are too many. Long or short, tall or squat, lean or stocky, they are all there for the choosing.

Once the required breed has been selected, the best way to buy is to get in touch (through the canine or sporting papers) with some well-known and really established kennel or breeder, someone who has been personally recommended as being satisfactory. In these days, a

Over- and under-shot mouths are most undesirable, even in a pet, and quite unpermissible in the show-ring, as well as being unsightly. Size does not matter so much, if the dog is to be a pet. Often one can buy a smaller puppy cheaper, and it will turn out quite satisfactory. Proportion is something I find impossible to explain on paper, but it is the difference between discord and harmony.

Another point often overlooked is the stomach. Some puppies are born with a hernia, which is quite easy to see on examination, but better to avoid. It may disappear as the dog matures, but it may also be a source of trouble.

Always be suspicious of anything offered (for no apparent reason) at a much lower price than the average. It is better to pay a decent price and have a sound puppy than to buy trouble for the sake of a pound or two. In a prick-eared breed, the ears will pro-

bably not go up until the puppy has cut its second teeth. But a very shrewd guess at the possibility can generally be made; there are signs that the puppy's ears will eventually go up in the way they are carried. On the other hand, with breeds like fox terriers and sealy-hams, pricked ears must be avoided.

If a decent price is paid for a pure-bred puppy (anything from £10-£15 in these days), the pedigree and registration certificate should be handed over with the puppy, as well as a transfer form signed by the breeder. If it has not been registered, this can always be done at

any later time by the owner.

These are only a few of the many points connected with buying a puppy. It is a thing which should not be done in a hurry or on the spur of the moment, but with as much care as one takes over choosing any of the other good things in life.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY FIGURES—IV

FROM ROYALTIES TO REVIVALISTS



ARLY in the nineteenth century a lively trade in earthenware figures was accompanied by marked changes in their character. For a time the Grand Manner was continued, especially in the Burslem factories of Enoch Wood and Lakin and Poole, and sometimes in larger sizes than had ever been attempted before. Marked specimens from the second of these firms, representing Ariadne, and Tasso's Rinaldo and Armida, show the range of their ambitions, while they made an excursion also into contemporary history with a strange group representing the Assassination of Marat, "by Charlotte Corde of Caen," 1793 (Fig. 1); these groups and figures are hardly attractive, with their pale colours, lavish use of a crude pink, and high box-like pedestals ineptly veined to look like

But classicism was on the wane; the gods, after their brief appearance on the Staffordshire

By BERNARD RACKHAM

(Left). 1.—THE ASSASSINATION OF MARAT. Marked Lakin & Poole. (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge)

(Right)). 2.—GIRL SYMBOLISING WATER, FROM A SET OF THE ELEMENTS. Marked Walton. (Victoria and Albert Museum)

scene, withdrew to Olympus and left the stage to humbler occupants. Even the Seasons and Elements were no longer made to don antique tunics and sandals, but appeared as boys and girls of the countryside, with their wheatsheaves and fishing-nets and watering-pots. The unequal struggle to compete with the china works was given up, and the surrender resulted in half a century of work of a less pretentious kind which was by no means without its merits.

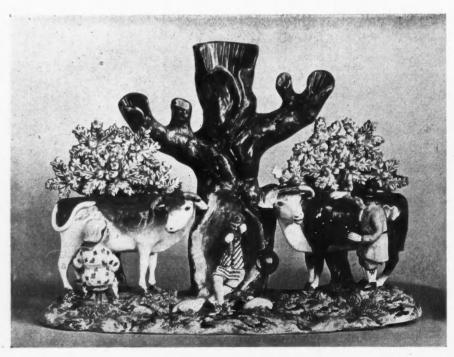
Figures of this order were made by several minor firms, chief among them those of Walton and Salt, and perpetuated the earlier technique, though the class of subject represented underwent a change. All-over painting in the gayest of enamel colours was the rule, and a bush or tree-stump as a background shows the descent of these modest images by way of Derby and Chelsea from the early splendours of Meissen. The girl with a fish-basket (Fig. 2) who does duty for Water in a set of Elements turned out by Walton, is more acceptable than the cold emulation of classical marble in the white biscuit figures of Derby.

Even more to be commended are the rustic scenes with no symbolical intention, such as the milking-group in the Glaisher Collection at Cambridge (Fig. 3). The structural technique



is still as it was in the days of the elder Ralph Wood, and was borrowed from the porcelain factories: the several parts were made separately in moulds and then assembled by luting them together, details such as flowers, leaves and ribbons being afterwards stuck on. There is also a welcome reversion to the irregular mound of greensward as a support in place of the austere plinth or pedestal of the classical school.

Popular demands were steadily kept in view. Bible scenes had still their devotees, as witness the innumerable widows and Elijahs, and such a group as that shown in Fig. 4 (another of the same subject has the blunt title Abram Stop). But prize-fights and the bull-ring, menageries and run-away marriages (Fig. 5), the wilder extravagances of dress in late Georgian fashion, and at last the notorieties of the Assize Courts, begin to claim a large share of favour with the buyers of these plebeian







4.—ABRAHAM OFFERING ISAAC. Probaby by Walton. (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridg.)

wares. Even where they are most absurd these things have an interest as throwing a light in an amusing manner on the course of social history in the days when Waterloo and Reform and the Corn Laws were words of destiny for the nation.

And then came Queen Victoria, an almost punctually with her ac ession, it would seem, a new type of figure appears on the scene. All efforts to vie with the Court grandeurs of porcelain were given up, and the figure-makers turned their attentic to other things better adapted their destination, on kitchen channey-shelf in farm-house or cotta. In so doing they cut right away from the foreign ideas and methods and desed something altogether British an individual.

Not but what, in the outburst of yalty that followed the young On 's coronation and her early m tage, the Royal Family figured prominently among the persons they sought to portray; but the manner in which this was done was utterly different from that which had its origin in the princely factories of the Continent. The old porcelain technique was finally abandoned; the new method adopted, less exacting in its demands on the skill of the maker, was capable of more rapid and therefore more profitable output. Figures and groups were shaped almost wholly at one operation in a two-part mould. No troublesome piecing together of heads and limbs, tree-trunks, pedestals and so forth; the utmost in the way of applied accessories commonly to be seen in this class of figures is here and there a patch of small shreds of clay stuck on to the surface to give a suggestion of grass or lichen, or perhaps a bird's-nest.

The manner of colouring the figures also underwent a rapid change. Over large parts of the



5.—A WEDDING AT THE SMITHY AT GRETNA GREEN By Walton. (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge)



6.—QUEEN VICTORIA WITH THE INFANT PRINCESS ROYAL, J. J. GURNEY (THE QUAKER PHILANTHROPIST), AND JENNY LIND (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge)



7.—THE CRIMEAN WAR—QUEEN VICTORIA, THE SULTAN ABOUL MEDJID, AND NAPOLEON III. (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge)



8.—DANCING SAILOR (Art Gallery, Brighton)

surface-and larger as time went on-the somewhat chalky-looking white of the earthen-ware was left to be seen under the transparent glaze. It was usual, in the earlier figures of this Victorian class, to cover some portion such as a bodice or tunic or breeches, with a vivid cobalt blue applied before dipping in the glaze and fired with it. To this were added (and fired later in a muffle) bright enamel colours of gay effectiveness, but only in certain passages; and these tended at last to become more and more restricted in extent and variety until, in figures shown by their subject to date from the '70s or early '80s, such as the Tichborne claimant and the evangelists Sankey and Moody, the colour-scheme seldom went beyond a little flesh-tinting on faces and hands, black for hair and boots, and sometimes a few touches of gilding of poor quality. These later figures are tedious enough, stiff in pose and lacking in the spontaneity of their forerunners.

Earlier examples, whatever their subject, have something of the cheery and virtuous good humour of *Pickwick Papers* or the popular ballads of the day. Some portray the Queen (Fig. 6) and her bridegroom, or the elder of the royal children, grouped in armchairs or ponychaise, or, slightly later, sovereigns (Fig. 7) or their trusty soldiers and sailors posed as allies in war round a trophy of flags and guns.

But celebrities were taken from all walks of life; politicians, philanthropists (Fig. 6), explorers, darlings of the public like Jenny Lind (Fig. 6), and the Darling who made famous her name on a very different scene—these and a host of others were honoured with this humble and not always very lifelike form of portraiture; and to these must be added nameless personages—shepherds and shepherdesses, fishwives and huntsmen, sailors (Fig. 8), and, among the most attractive of all the models, a considerable fauna. The spaniels and greyhounds have perhaps a reputation for stolid impassiveness as they stare from their places on either side of the kitchen clock; but there are many of these beasts and birds—leaping deer and zebras and parrots (these last, consciously or not, reflecting a more splendid Chinese prototype)—which are quite admirable for their simple yet vivacious modelling and the daring gaiety of their colours.

Strangely enough little has been recorded or is known about the makers of this familiar class of figures. They never bear a factory mark. From about 1850 onwards the firm of Sampson Smith of Longton did a large trade in them, but it is likely that several potters shared in the output, and not only in Staffordshire; for kindred wares were made in the North of England and in more than one pottery in Scotland.



1.—SWAN UPPING AT TWICKENHAM, WITH QUEEN VICTORIA IN THE STATE BARGE About 1840. From a water-colour by A. E. Chalon in the Ionides collection

TWICKENHAM-III: The Riverside

Many memorable people have lived in the cluster of pretty houses round Twickenham Ferry, particularly the Orleans House coterie of French Royalists, 1800-70

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

Pound about the church, Twickenham is still a riverside village, with a street of old houses, some weatherboarded, winding towards the ferry and wharf and boat-building yards. A village that traditionally keeps itself to itself behind high walls of brown brick which lilac and laburnum and acacia and lime trees overflow, giving only occasional glimpses where the larger houses stand, or stood, behind them; or of the river either, though it flows only a few yards away behind more trees and walls. Till fairly recently, indeed, it is hard to know where the villagers and mere strollers had access to the waterside between all the

gardens and wharves enclosing it, except at the ferry. The answer seems to be that they had not any but, which was much better, promenaded on the river itself, which of course was the way to see all the fine gardens and houses open to the view. That is why nearly all the old pictures of Twickenham seem to have been drawn by artists sitting in boats or on Ham Meads opposite. Nevertheless, on a hot summer's afternoon, it is very delightful to stroll along those shady winding lanes, with now and then a group of white houses among the foliage or a vista inland up a sleepy terrace.

But there is no pretending that Twicken-

ham is only a riverside village, nor denying that as a suburb it has inherited the amorphousness without the charms of its parent's informality. Yet even so, the streets of the "early railway" age have a stucco sedateness that is becoming, and on Riverside it is the atmosphere of the early nineteenth century that persists rather than that of Twickenham's "classic" age, the time of Pope, Walpole and the Augustans. One has only to compare the aquatint of the ferry (Fig. 3—Vue de la maison occupée par Les Aides de Camp de Monseigneur Le Duc D'Orléans en 1815 et 1816) with the same spot to-day (Figs. 2 and 4) to see how very little it has altered.

Even the river steamers, now packed to capacity, have a family resemblance to the early model seen in Fig. 10, where the unfamiliar craft is causing the wagoner's horse to shy as it paddles down past Petersham Eyot. That must have been about 1830, and the villas in Cambridge Park beyond look very bright and new. A few years later the State Barge brought the young Queen Victoria to watch the annual process of swan-upping off the lawns of Orleans House (Fig. 1). Chalon's lovely watercolour of the scene preserves exactly the serenity of what Horace Walpole had described as the "ennameled meads" of Twicken-ham, now considerably chipped and tarnished if more generally enjoyed.

When these old pictures were painted Twickenham shone with the additional lustre of a royal connection. The aura of the exiled King of France to be and his entourage round Orleans House persisted, long after Twickenham had become a railway suburb, in the presence there of his four h son, the Duc d'Aumale. The e personages seem to have occupid most of the houses on the riveside between the ferry and Orlea. S House at one time or another.

From the church to the ferry



2.—FERRY HOUSE AND THE RIVERSIDE

one follows a shady lane between high garden walls. Inland, these enclose the extensive grounds of York House, built by Lord Chancellor Clarendon in Charles II's reign, and now the Twickenham municipal offices. Though much altered, it is still essentially an early Charles II brick house, and the public gardens are well maintained. These are overlooked on the north by Sion Row, a delightful terrace of early Georgian houses illustrated in the first of these articles, where, prophetically, there was already a "French Refuge" in 1727. Thus Sion Row lead back to the Riverside (Fig. 4). The nautical-looling and aptly named White Swan Inn, with its balustraded terrace overlooking the river, has been extended somewhat since its appearance in Ig. 3. The pretty next-door house, little altered, called Ferryside, was perhaps built by Joh Archambo, probably one of the family of Hug lenot silversmiths, and later lived in by a dow ger Lady Wynn of Nostell and by Sir George Nap r, one of the three celebrated Napier bro ers. Adjoining it, the pleasingly gaunt shape of herry House comes into sight. It is a good





(Above) 3.—THE WHITE SWAN, FERRYSIDE, FERRY HOUSE, AND MOUNT LEBANON, ABOUT 1820. From a lithograph in the Ionides collection

(Left) 4.—THE WHITE SWAN, LOOKING PAST FERRY HOUSE TOWARDS RIVERSIDE HOUSE

(Below) 5.—RIVERSIDE HOUSE; REGENCY SUCCESSOR TO THE COTTAGE OCCUPIED BY KITTY CLIVE AND MRS. 'FITZHERBERT

instance of that unconventional variety of traditional architecture so often put up on water fronts and seaports in Georgian times, and deserving a category of its own as "marine architecture." Its leading feature is generally a pronounced bow window, coupled with a nautical disregard of landsmen's rules of design in favour of a common-sense functionalism. Here obviously the view across the river was the thing, while the whole ground floor, liable to be incommoded by persons using the ferry, was relegated to domestic offices. The builder of Ferry House was almost certainly James Chamness who occupied the post of City Hunt 1750-80. "The Lord Mayor," according to Chamberlayne's Present State of England (1707), "hath four officers, that is The Sword Bearer, The Common Hunt, who keepeth a 1 Mayor's Recreation abroad, Common Cryer, and The er Bailif." The office was





6.—THE DRAWING-ROOM, RIVERSIDE HOUSE



7.—THE DINING-ROOM



8.—THE BOW BEDROOM

abolished in 1807, and with it the last use of the now obsolete noun hunt meaning "huntsman."

On the other side of the lane running inland from the ferry stood Mount Lebanon, visible beyond the tree on the right of Fig. 3. It is said to have been built in 1797 by Lady Anne Conolly. Daughter of the Earl of Strafford and coheir of her brother who had no children, she married William Conolly of Castletown, County Kildare (one of the finest of Irish Georgian houses), in 1733, and after his death in 1754 lived in England. In the earlier house on the site lived Pepys's great friend Dr. William Fuller, Dean of St. Patrice's, and successively Bishop of Limerick and Lincoln. In 1701 the Earl of Strafford bought it and is reported to have introduced the cedar of Lebar on to Twickenham gardens, whence the name of he house. Later the Dowager (3rd) Duchess of Northumberland lived there till, after her de the in 1866, it became the residence of the Prince le Joinville, third son of King Louis Philippe, v. 10 was thus almost next door to the Duc d'Aume e, his younger brother. It is not entirely clear who he of these three houses, grouped in Fig. 3, is the one described as occupied by the Duke of Orlean is



9.—RIVERSIDE HOUSE. THE SUMMER-HOUSE

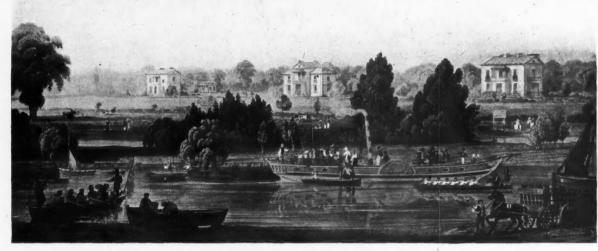
staff. Mount Lebanon has now given place to new suburban houses.

Between it and Orleans House is Riverside House (Fig. 5), its brown brick Regency front towards the river clad in wistaria and magnolia, the Twickenham residence of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Ionides. It is an L-shaped house, entered now in the re-entrant on the north (right) side where it faces the outbuildings of Orleans House (Fig. 11). The bay on the left of the front, which contains the original entrance, is prolonged back overlooking a pleasant little garden with a trellised summer-house at its further end (Fig. 9). Till the building of the present house, probably about 1810, there had been a pair of cottages on the site which seem to have been frequently leased for short periods to notable people while they were procuring or preparing more imposing residences in the neighbourhoo. Thus Mrs. Kitty Clive and Mrs. Fitzherbe are recorded as living there, the former about 1769 when she retired from the stage and till slimoved into, Little Strawberry Hill, becoming

(Right) 10.—AN
EARLY THAMES
STI-AMER PASSIN(CAMBRIDGE
PA. K, TWICKENHA L ABOUT 1830,
B G. BARRET

to

Wa r-colour, in the





has a pinkish white-spot wallpaper and striped silk curtains to match, with a chintz of mulberry-coloured ground. The dining-room (Fig. 7) is white, with rose-pink striped curtains and painted beech Sheraton chairs. In the further niche is a good red lacquered bracket clock by Delabelley and Smith. The bow bedroom (Fig. 8) has a variety of attractive rugs, and the tent bedstead is hung in a white chintz with an old mulberry pattern.

But the great historical interest of the house now is the collection it contains of old views of Twickenham and Richmond, a few of which have been reproduced illustrating this and the previous articles. There are some important large oil paintings, notably the early riverscapes by Antonio Joli (a large number of whose works I hear that Mr. Croft Murray has discovered in the palace of Caserta in the course of official duties). But the Riverside collection is mainly confined to water-colours and prints, which are best fitted in scale to the rooms' modest proportions and perhaps give, with their soft luminous colouring, the better impression of the place where, as the amiable Horace put it,

Silver Thames round Twit'nam meads His winding current sweetly leads; Twit'nam, the Muses' fav'rite seat, Twit'nam, the Graces' lov'd retreat.

11. — THE OCTAGON AND OFFICE RANGE OF ORLEANS HOUSE, FROM THE FRONT DOOR OF RIVERSIDE HOUSE

Horace Walpole's neighbour and friend. There he set up an urn in the shrubbery recalling that

Here lived the laughter loving dame, A matchless actress, Clive her name. The comic muse with her retired And shed a tear when she expired.

A more serious tribute to her memory is borne by a tablet on the north-east buttress of the church.

Previously Lady Suffolk had taken a 60-years' lease of the cottages in 1750. On her death Marble Hill passed to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, so that Mrs. Clive obtained her lease of Riverside Cottage from him, as she is also said to have used Little Marble Hill cottage, later the home of Lady Diana Bcauclerk. Mrs. Fitzherbert similarly used the cottage before moving into Marble Hill which she leased from the Earl's resentatives. Lady Suffolk's lease ended in 1810, when it is probable that the present house was built, though it is not clear by mr. Shortly after 1850 the property was be ght by the Duc d'Aumale and was united with that of Orleans House.

Riverside House contains several charmir rooms, decorated with the ever skilful taste its owners. The drawing-room (Fig. 6)



12.—RICHMOND BRIDGE. Water-colour by Joseph Farington. Ionides collection.

PROGRESS AT GOODINGS



CUTTING WHEAT BEYOND FAIRCHILD'S BARN
This 35-acre field of Standard Red has since suffered from heavy rain



A FINE FIELD OF BARLEY Fairchild's Barn is in the background



THE LAST CUT

Another good crop of barley on Feather Hill

T last the harvest is in at Goodings, the COUNTRY LIFE estate in Berkshire—but what a time we have had with it! The whole season has been about as full of worry as any season could be. First, months of drought, that took most of the goodness out of our forage crops; then in July a few gentle showers that raised our hopes but did not satisfy them; then, in late August, high winds and driving rain that persisted for days on end, blackening the stooks and beating down what had not been cut. No wonder so many farmers are pessimists. They know only too well the tricks Nature can play with human hopes!

This, then, is a story of stolen opportunities, and to some extent of disappointed expectations. Take our 12 acres of flax as an illustration. The Government wanted the flax, and we took pains to produce a good crop. The soil was tested and we were advised that it needed potash. Accordingly we put down 1 cwt. of potash and 2 cwt. of superphosphate to the acre at sowing-time. But the drought kept the fibre back, and as long ago as early May we decided that something would have to be done about it. The problem we should we let the crop go or risk more money in trying to give it a boost? We decided to take the risk, which meant adding 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda to the acre. If the rain came we knew the extra expenditure would be worth while. But the rain held off; the ground was too dry for the nitrate to take effect, and the result is that instead of getting £13 15s. a ton for a top-grade crop we get £9 5s. for two acres and £7 5s. for the rest, with the possibility of a bonus if the crop is better than the estimate. Many other farmers in Berkshire have had a similar experience with their flax. None of us could help it: it was just the luck of the weather.

We have had better fortune with our linseed. This year we sowed six acres of Redwing, with which we did well last year, and three acres of Royal, a new variety from Canada which is reported to be more easily cut, and to give a bigger yield, than the older varieties. Our experience was that it was no easier to cut than Redwing—we had in fact to use the mower instead of the binder for both—but on sight the yield is certainly heavier. The seed is smaller than the Redwing, but there is more of it. On the other hand, we found that Redwing was ready to cut a fortnight earlier than Royal, although both were sown at the same time and had exactly the same manurial treatment. We started cutting on August 7 and carted and stacked the crop just in time on August 25. We shall keep some of the Royal for seed. The Redwing will all be fed, as we have already kept it for two years.

The bright spot of the whole harvest was our barley. This year we sowed only one variety, Spratt Archer, because we found last season that it yielded better than Plumage Archer by as much as three sacks an acre, both having been grown under exactly the same conditions. And we sowed early in February, a clear month earlier than is usual in the district. The result was that we were ready to cut by August 8, the crop was so clean and ripe that we were able to stack it straight away, and the whole 80 acres had been disposed of by August 16. Soon after that the bad weather set in, and neighbouring farmers who had not sown until March or early April were badly caught. Hundreds of acres in the district had not even been cut until well into September. Well, that again is the luck of the game. We expect this year's yield to average 12 sacks (24 cwt.) to the acre.

Our oats too are safe. Seven acres of winter-sown S147 were cut on July 21 and stacked three weeks later. Twenty-six acres of Spring-sown Victory were cut on August 18, but this crop had to be carted in more of a hurry between rainstorms. It was, however, all gathered in by August 31.

I wish I could say the same for our wheat. We had had high hopes of this crop, except for 20 acres of Holdfast planted on the ploughed-up golf course. It was put in rather late (November 18) and, as we feared, has suffered heavily from wireworm. The rest of our 131 acres of wheat promised well. Most of it was under Standard Red. Previous owners of the land preferred Little Joss, but our experience has been that it runs too much to straw, and that on medium soil, of average fertility like ours, Standard Red, old-fashioned though it may be, has given us the best return. We are, however, experimenting with Vilmorin 27, and shall, no doubt, try other of the newer varieties later on, on the lines suggested in the National Institute of Agricultural

Botany's recent leaflet (Farmers' Leaflet No. 8). As far as we can judge on sight the results of the Vilmorin are good. Our 16 acres of this variety came into flower at least eight days before the Standard Red.

We started cutting on July 31, and by August 26 all but 60 acres had been stacked in good shape. Then the rain came, and soon those 60 acres, including one of our best fields, were a sorry sight. Whenever there was a break in the weather we carted what we could, but the a break in the wester we carted what we could, but the job was not finished until the second week in September. We estimate that the quality of these last two stacks may be down by 10 per cent., but the others should give us as good a return as last year. One big stack, 12 yds. by 6, should yield from 225 to 250 sacks.

As our dairy herd, including young stock, now more than 60 head, winter feed is causing us some tot Owing to the drought our hay crop was a rn. COL e: 30 acres of one-year ley yielded only about ns instead of 30 to 40. To make up the loss we ned the feeding pastures and gathered an extra skir ns from this source. Our nine acres of lucerne also Six d us out. The first cut on May 16 gave us about a o the acre, and we cut again on June 14 and 17. All these crops have gone into the silos, of we now have two of the concrete variety, one of is and the other of 30 tons. Both are now full.

ur eight acres of kale have done well, and we hope ve a fair crop of mangolds (four acres) in about a month's time. The kale, by the way, was entirely free from flea-beetle, although a neighbour's field was damaged by it. Six acres of beans suffered not only from blight, but also—a thing we have never known before—from wireworm. We had a good yield from our 13 acres of dredge corn, but owing to the dry weather the peas did not ripen at the same time as the oats and barley. Still, we were fortunate in being able to cut and stack the crop before the bad weather came.

The winter feed position is therefore as follows: 15 tons of old lucerne, about 90 tons of silage, 10 tons of rye grass and clover, 5 tons of new lucerne hay, 6 tons of meadow trimmings, 3 tons of last year's old pasture hay, 26 tons of dredge straw and oat straw, plus man-golds, kale, and the tops from four acres of sugareet which we are scheduled to deliver on October 12. This crop will only be fair, partly owing to the weather and partly owing to the fact that when we were asked to find room for it the only site we had available was not very favourable. Obviously we shall have to ration our hay very carefully if we are to make it last out.

We lifted our $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Majestic potatoes, grown on reclaimed land, last week. They were a fair crop, free from pests.

Our 10-acre problem field at the top of the hill, which I have referred to more than once in these notes, is still giving us trouble. This year, after ploughing in mustard and liming it well, we decided to sow it with Little Joss. But the wireworm soon got busy, and we asked permission to plough the wheat in and plant rape instead. We were advised to top-dress and harrow again, but as this had no effect we did in the end plant rape. It is doing fairly well, and will be used for sheep feed. The sheep, by the way, will be borrowed. We have been debating for some time past whether or not to buy a flock of our own, but we have come to no decision yet. There is much to be said for putting sheep on Berkshire downland, but in war-time, unfortunately, there is much to be said on the other side too. Buying prices are high, whereas wool and meat are controlled. Shepherds and hurdle-makers are scarce, and in our case extra fencing is an important item. Having weighed these and many other considerations, we think we are right in postponing a decision until the return of more normal times.

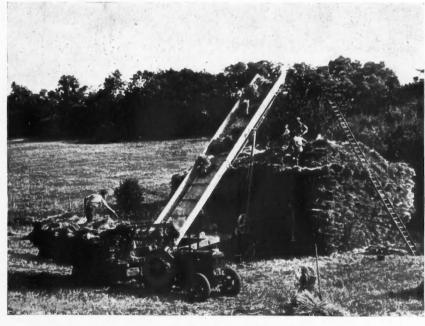
That brings me to our stock position. We now have a milking herd of 38, made up as follows: pedigree cows, 8; foundation A, 20; Class B, 1; Class C, 2; Class D, 2; awaiting classification, 5. Our young stock consists of 11 pedigree heifers, 12 non-pedigree heifers and a pedigree bull calf which we hope to rear ourselves Two of the calves are the first progeny of our bull, Manorherd Wild Prince. One promises well, but the ot er, unfortunately, was born a month too early and we have had some difficulty in saving her. Apart we have had some difficulty in saving her. Apare from this mishap we have been unusually fortunate in our calves. In five weeks we had seven heifers be a to only one bull. Fourteen more calves are well on the way, so that our winter milk supply is assured. In July the herd passed another test for tuberculosis.



CUTTING LINSEED With a glimpse of Goodings through the trees



PART OF OUR MILKING HERD Grazing on permanent pasture behind Parsonage Farm



STACKING OATS NEAR DORE'S BARN

MODERN DAFFODILS

ORTICULTURAL catalogues are already beginning assume something of their pre-war attraction and the bulb lists in particular, although still abridged in size and shorn of their illustrations, reflect in their contents the unceasing trend towards the more decorative side of gardening effort. Stocks of most bulbs are, as is to be expected, still limited, but, notwithstanding the greatly decreased acreage now allowed for cultivation and exports abroad, there is a very fair supply of most kinds, including most of the general favourites for the spring garden.

Daffodils especially are reasonably plentiful, and, considering the difficulties of growers and breeders during the past five years, there is a very fine selection of varieties embracing both old and new. Prices naturally show an increase on those ruling in 1939, but this rise is small in comparison with the increased cost of other items, and the cost of a small collection, including some of the newer varieties, will

not burn a hole in any keen gardener's pocket.

The modern race of garden daffodils provides one of the most illuminating examples of what many years of patient and skilful cross-breeding can do to a modest wilding. During the past 40 years remarkable changes in form and colouring have been wrought in daffodils, and those who have visited the annual daffodil shows at the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall can hardly have failed to be struck with the perfect beauty and refinement of many of the flowers from some of our leading raisers, such as Mr. Guy Wilson, Mr. J. L. Richardson and Mr. A. M. Wilson.

Not all these elegant and lovely flowers, however, prove good plants for garden and woodland. Some are suited only for the exhibition table and others for cutting for continuous decoration, but it is a welcome sign that more and more varieties are of proved merit for the general rough and tumble of garden life, and the gardener will not go far wrong in making a selection for planting in border or grass from any up-to-date list of reasonably priced varieties. It is all to the good to see many of the newer kinds making their way into gardens where formerly

the horizon of the owner was limited so far as daffodils were concerned to such old kinds as Emperor and Sir Watkin. These, it is true, still have their uses for naturalising in grassy places where the drifts of yellow are a delight to the eye in late March and April, but in borders and beds some of the newer kinds deserve a place and bring more distinction to







(Above) AN ATTRACTIVE SPRING SCENE HEYWOOD, COBHAM

DAFFODILS BY THE STREAMSIDE AT (Left) BRECCLES HALL, NORFOLK

(Below) THE GLADE AT SANDRINGHAM IN THE SPRING

the garden scene. Many of these have already won their place in the ranks of reliable garden varieties. They possess all the qualities of a good garden plant—good constitution, strong and lengthy stems and flowers of good substance. Moreover, being free increasers, they soon spread and their

planting is not a very expensive business.

Among the yellow trumpet kinds the well-known King Alfred is still one of the best and, if dearer now than it was five years ago, is still well within the reach of everyone. It is a first-rate daffodil, but perhaps not so amenable in every soil as it might be. When it disappoints, one of its children, called Warwick, will make a splendid substitute. The sturdy-stemmed Dawson City, with trumpets of fine butter yellow, is another desirable beauty in this set, and the same can be said of the soft yellow Godolphin, the pure Solid Gold and the well-known Van Waveren's Giant for those who like size. Of the bicolor trumpets, which are not too plentiful, the early-flowering Spring Glory is far superior to the older Empress and Horsfieldii (both good kinds for planting in grass), and Duke of Bedford is another handsome variety in this group that can be thoroughly recommended.

Of the white trumpets, Beersheba, although eclipsed by some of the later productions which are still on the expensive side and only for the connoisseur, is perhaps the most distinguished of the set for the average gardener. It is a lovely daffodil of perfect modelling and chaste beauty, and, now that it has come down into the reasonably pried level, it should find a place in every garden, preferably in some corner where it enjoys shelter from the buffetings of spring gales. Where Beersheba is thought too expensive, choice can be made from a good quartette consisting of the charming Mrs. E. H. Krelage (a great advance on the old Mme de Graaffl, Eskimo, Evercot and White Emperor, which are all first-rate varieties that will give a good account of themselves anywhere.

It is among the chalice-cupped or incomparabilis section of the race that some of the most striking flow is are to be found. Several of them are still in the expens range and only for the connoisseur, but others are n within the reach of most pockets and too good to be ov looked. Bernardino, Croesus, Hospodar, John Evel Nissa, Pedestal, Homespun are only a few that are n cheap enough for liberal planting, and others that can



adde to the list for planting in groups along the edge of a shrub border include Pilgrimage, Jubbant and Havelock, Damson and Porthelly

Leedsi varieties, Mitylene, White Nile and the charming small-crowned Mystic, so attractive

with its eye of apple green, make a fine trio which will satisfy most tastes, while, of the short-cupped *Barriis* with crowns of bright red

still unfortunately far from being sun-proof, Firetail and Sunrise can be chosen without

hesitation; others of merit are the brilliant Lady Diana Manners and the beautiful

the point of perfection in the Poets daffodils,

Refinement has now been carried almost to

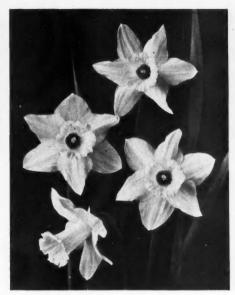
and the incomparable Fortune.

Carbineer.

(Left) THE INCOMPARABLE FORTUNE, A SPLENDID VARIETY FOR DECORA-TIVE PURPOSE

(Right) NARCISSUS MYSTIC, A CHARMING SMALL-CROWNED LEEDSII VARIETY

(Below) BEERSHEBA, ONE OF THE BEST OF THE WHITE TRUMPET SECTION



a moderate figure than Caedmon, a splendid flower and a good garden plant. Glorious, which is well named, is by far the most desirable of the Poetaz group, and is now cheap enough to



justify planting in clumps here and there. The same is true of Mary Copeland and Irene Copeland among the double-flowered kinds.

Of the many desirable jonquils, Buttercup and Golden Sceptre are both worth having, although they are hardly in the same flight as Trenthian, Lanacta and Hesla, three fairly recent newcomers that are perfectly lovely daffodils deserving of a place anywhere. Among the charming hybrid descendants of the dainty Narcissus cyclaminius and N. triandrus, the beautiful Beryl and the well-known Queen of Spain can be chosen for planting either in pots in the greenhouse or in the rock garden, where they provide a most picturesque display in the early spring days in company with their parents and other wildings of the race. G. C. TAYLOR.

and of these there is probably none better at the F

Among the

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

↑HE other day I was reintroduced to a rare form of golf which may be recom-mended to golfers conscious of being agitated, incompetent, out of practice and generally out of conceit with themselves and their game. I had played it once before with one whose golfing nerves had attained such a pitch that they could not endure an opponent of flesh and blood. His particular motive was, I think, that he had putting "staggers" in an extreme form and feared that a hard-hearted enemy would make him hole out the short ones. So he proposed that he and I should match our better ball against Par. I think, but I am not quite sure, that he took his strokes to help him. That which I do clearly recollect was his generosity in the matter of those short putts. As soon as his ball was within 4 ft. of the hole or even further he hastily knocked it away; nor did his liberality stop there for he wanted to knock mine away too at similar distances and I felt a delicacy in protesting. The not unnatural result was that we did pretty well and Par suffered a reverse at our hands.

My reintroduction to this game was owing to a kind and considerate friend. Being himself in good practice and knowing that I was lame and stiff and had played only two rounds of nine holes apiece in two years he suggested that we should play not as foes but as allies. We ware to combine not against Par but against Pagey, and I must add that, the course being lang and the wind high, I could see very little difference between the two. The Colonel was a lost fierce and active young officer and gave ay very few chances. I was well content to see to his proposal and we had an entertaining not, from a merely sordid point of view, a possessful game. I will not go into exact figures, t Bogey had the best of it. My partner began playing extremely well and carried on the

fight single-handed with dash and courage. After a while he lapsed a little; I then had several chances of coming to his aid, either by holing a shortish putt or by putting a chip dead from the edge of the green. Alas! I consistently refused to accept them, becoming more and more overwhelmed with shame and contrition as they slipped, one by one, away, and did little or nothing to justify my existence. I had moreover—some excuse is permissible—a beast of a wooden club of an odious and toy-like lightness, borrowed from somebody else. In that respect the game was a failure, but my partner was very forgiving and as soon as the worst of my stiffness has worn off we are to try again, when I hope to be better armed and more useful.

There are some perhaps rather obvious things to be said for this game. It does away with any undue spirit of hostility and promotes one of fellowship and friendliness. Instead of wishing the other man in the bunker, as the mildest player must sometimes do, we wish him whole-heartedly on the green. If his long putt appears certain to go in and then turns off at the last moment the tears that we shed are no longer those of the crocodile; we make no mental reservations when he calls gods and men to witness that a malignant plantain had turned off a perfectly struck ball. In short we enjoy all the pleasures of partnership, as we also must endure with such fortitude as we can that fear of "letting the other fellow down" which makes foursomes for some people a misery, but is not quite so paralysing in a four-ball match. The well-worn tactics of a four-ball should be followed just as if there were a human opponent, the partners solemnly discussing which is to lay his putt dead for four while the other goes for his three, and so on. This is perhaps harder to do than in a real match, for there is a tendency to go out selfishly for a dangerous carry

and let Bogey go to the devil. It is tempting to take excessive risks just as it is in playing cards for love or for a negligible stake; but the more seriously it can be taken the better game it will be.

It is a game of the kind which is good to play with children, and my play was on this occasion childish enough in all conscience. I still gratefully recollect how, when I was a small boy at Felixstowe my father, having finished his round, would take me out with him after tea. We played a solitary foursome, not a four-ball, but we did not play against Bogey, who had not then come into existence, but sternly counted our score for nine holes in a medal round. It was when I was very young indeed and I think my best unaided score for the nine holes was then 70. We reckoned our score by an average of sixes and once, to the best of my belief, we accomplished a 53. One under sixes—that was a proud moment. I may have been one or two under sixes when I played with my kind friend, but sad to say I was not proud of it.

I have so far left anonymous the scene of this singular game. It was at the Gog-Magog course, generally known as the Gogs, near Cambridge. I used in the earlier part of its career to know it most intimately and indeed I think I must have been one of the first who ever struck a ball on its then stony and chalky surface; but save for a single round—and that was some years ago—I had not seen it for ages and it was interesting to go back. From that last visit I had carried away the impression of wonderfully good greens and a course altogether in admirable condition, and this impression is now if possible strengthened. I had imagined, and indeed rather hoped, that the ground would be burnt hard and dry, so that my poor little "shotties" would run as far as might be; but I found everything verdant, the ground at

its summer best, neither too hard nor too soft, and the greens no more than pleasantly and reasonably fast. In short, except for my play,

it was "all wery capital."

I am not going to describe the changes in the course as I used to know it, for that would be both uninteresting and unintelligible; but there is one point perhaps of some little interest, since it is of more general application. Those who knew the Gogs in earlier days will recall a certain bareness and bleakness. There was still the great and noble stretch of view, and a very small hill can make a very big view in Cambridgeshire. Incidentally, a young gentleman playing there for the first time the other day, after contemplating the prospect, pointed at the imposing tower of the new University Library and asked: "And what is that water tower?" What a good thing Sir Giles Scott That is, however, was not there to hear him! an irreverent digression. There was, as I said, an unquestionable bareness about the course; looked too much like one huge undulating field, and this, though it might not affect the quality of the holes, had a depressing effect upon the spirits. It has now been wonderfully changed by little spinneys and copses, chiefly, as I remember, of fir trees, which are dotted here and there. The player may well become involved in them if he goes crooked, and there is one particular little wood which must tempt the long driver to a mighty carry every time he stands on the third tee. I could see Mr. Tolley in my mind's eye lashing out at it.

But that is but a secondary point. The real object, which seems to me to have been very skilfully accomplished, was the breaking up of

the landscape's monotony.

I mention this not merely in praise of a particular course, but because everybody knows other courses which in their youth lack land-marks, and by this barren and featureless quality "shed a gentle melancholy upon the quality "shed a gentle metanchory upon quality "shed a gentle metanchory upon soul." It must need some courage and vision soul." It must need some courage and vision soul." at first so vast a wilderness, and when they are planted the poor little trees seem, to begin with, paltry and artificial. But it is worth while to take a longer view and that which was once a dull field takes on in course of time almost

CORRESPONDENCE

THE SPEED OF **SNAKES**

SIR,—Reading a letter in your issue of August 18, in which Major F. R. Perkins asked a question about the speed of snakes, I can recall an incident in which I saw a black mamba travelling at at least 20 m.p.h.

This was a few years ago in South Africa in the north of the Transvaal. was in search of certain aloes when noticed a black mamba basking in the sun on a flat rock. To my horror the sun on a nat rock. To my norror it stirred and rose on its tail, but luckily it moved off in another direction and left me well alone. In my opinion it moved at least at 20 m.p.h.

The story goes that nobody can

at full speed. That happened to me once. When walking on a low bund between two fields of rice stubble, I saw a snake coming towards me at what appeared to be its top speed, but, as its track was like the course of the Seine above Rouen, it was not going nearly so fast in a direct line as it seemed to be, and its real speed was probably from five to seven miles an hour. I stepped down from the bund and shot it. If I had known about this discussion, I might have let it pass and timed its further

But is not a three-quarter speed of 25 to 30 miles an hour rather fast for an average riding horse?—Norman C. Macleod, Cobham, Surrey.

Some years ago a letter from

when to my right I heard in the distance a sound resembling leaves being caught up in one of those small whirlwinds so common in this part of the world. I wondered what it could In an instant it occurred to me that this was a mamba. No sooner had the thought entered my mind had the thought entered my mind than a sound flashed past within fifteen yards in front of me. A slight movement of leaves caught my eye, but that was all. A snap shot to my left close to the pool whence the sound was disappearing, and all was still. The whole thing had happened in a moment from the time I first heard the disturbance of leaves a very considerable distance away. Putting in another cartridge, I walked to the spot where I had fired but

recorded cases of their employees having been attacked by sharks ever above the Karun rapids at Ahway the sharks having got there pre-sumably when the river was in flood Only last year a man was reporte to have been killed at Disful, in Persia

to have been killed at Distul, in Persia which must be 200 miles from sal water.— CHARLES J. ROBERTSO. (Lieut.-Col., Royal Engineers), No. 2 E.B.W., R.E., M.E.F.

A MEDIÆVAL MANOR

SIR,—I enclose a snapshot taken a Ashleworth, on the Severn near Gloucester, showing the court-house and tithe barn, both of the fifteentl century, and the church, part of which century, and the church, part of which is 200 years older. There cannot now be very many places in which the three chief buildings of a mediæval manor are still intact. The river here is crossed by a ferry and has a quay for ships to unload cargo. The church was granted to St. Augustine's Abbey, Bristol, in 1154, and the barn was built by Abbot Newland (1481-1515). A carved cross in the churchyard originally stood on the village green. M. W., Hereford.

PICTURE OF A FRENCH VILLAGE

SIR,—I am sending you an extract from a letter from my husband who is in France. He is attached to a Reinforcement Holding Unit which has just moved forward. He writes:—
"Here we are in the most delight."

"Here we are in the most delightful surroundings imaginable, on an estate; the château stands in a clearing in the forest and we are in the agent's house on the river and beside the home farm. It is all just as one would have imagined it and I have the feeling that I must have been here before. The only thing lacking is wine

—there is only cider.

"When you leave the road to come here you drive through the forest for about a mile and then come out into meadow land on either side of the river, cross the river and into the woods again keeping right along the river; then you come to the retainers' cottages on your left flankretainers' cottages on your left flank-ing a green, on the right of which is the mill. It is a single row of cottages each with its front door and unfenced garden of flowers on to the green —a pretty 16th-century row of half-timbered and brick frontage. The mill is large and extends to the other side of the green the length of the cottages. It is in exactly the same style as the house—William and Mary (or, rather, Louis XIV)—brick window dressings, cornice quoins and string-course and in between cream-washed placter. plaster

"Continuing down the centre "Continuing down the centre of the green you come to a brick wall which makes the green into a large courtyard; pass through an arch and you are into the woods again. Then you turn right, cross the river again over a little bridge by the mill poland you are on the lawn in front of the agent's house which is like the mill column with a monered root.

mill, only with a mansard roof.
"There is a large walled vegetab e garden and beyond that the home far a whose yard is formed of the most

gr w m



A RARE GROUP OF BUILDINGS: COURT-HOUSE, TITHE BARN AND CHURCH

See letter: A Mediaval Mano

outrun a black mamba, and in my opinion the estimate of 30 m.p.h. quoted by Major Ferkins is correct.— M. Klapwyk, Royal Dutch Army, P.O. Box 237, London, E.C.1.

SEVEN MILES AN HOUR

SER.—In your issue of September 8 Lieutenant-Colonel Waller writes that he galloped at three-quarter speed, say 25-30 miles an hour, for two or three hundred yards alongside a snake which seemed to have no difficulty in keeping up with him. That was a very remarkable animal, and, according to the method of progression as described its method of progression as described. its method of progression as described by him, as the snake's head would be at rest while the perpendicular loop was being made by the latter end of its body, it would have to move at some 35-40 miles an hour to get straight again. straight again.

In the Province of Bombay the In the Province of Bombay the snakes most commonly seen are the cobra and the Russell's viper To the men they are all cobras, and are shot at sight, so you very seldom see any of them making for a point in the open Mr. Willoughby P. Lowe appeared in the Correspondence pages of COUNTRY LIFE which is of sufficient interest to merit reprinting here. He wrote: There is no snake to be more dreaded than the wonderful black mamba—that is, the true black mamba— (Dendraspis augusticeps), which is found in East and Central Africa, Angola and South Africa. It has been reported to be so swift as to attack and chase men on horseback, and to move like lightning. I was in Africa in 1912, and it so happened that one in 1912, and it so nappened that one day, after a long and wearisome trek in Uganda, we decided to camp on a piece of open ground. To our left lay a large expanse of forest, into which I strolled. The country was parched and dry, not a breath of wind was moving, and a thick coat of dead leaves was strewn on the ground. My attention was called to some monkeys, attention was called to some monkeys, which were merrily playing in the tops of some trees near a deep, black-looking pool of water containing fallen timber. I had just shot one of them, and was standing with my 12-bore gun cocked and both barrels loaded,

nothing was to be seen. I next examined the stump of a tree with examined the stump of a tree with some bush growing round it, and here sure enough was the magical creature crippled. I instantly gave it another shot which killed it. Tying some string round its neck, I made quickly for the camp. How I managed to hit the creature which I could not see and the creature which I could not see and only hear, is a mystery—it was, of course, purely accidental. There are reports that these snakes travel in an upright position. This one certainly did not do so; nor do I believe that it could possibly travel at such a speed in that attitude.—ED.[

SHARKS IN THE KARUN

SIR,—Sharks are not only present in the lower reaches of the Karun river, but as far inland as Ahway, over 100 river-miles up-stream, where 100 river-miles up-stream, where several Indian troops were killed and maimed by sharks in the summer of

I have myself seen a native boy have a leg bitten off at the knee upwards of 100 miles from tidal waters. According to A.I.O.C. there are

picturesque half-timbered and brick cottages and outhouses on two sides and a great 16th-century barn on a third side. The red brick is pale and weathered and blends with the pale weathered oak.

"Although all this sounds very Elizabethan there is something indescribably French and château-ish about it. cottages and outhouses on two sides



MURDERING THE SAILOR letter : A Remarkable Tombsto

The Comtesse lives in a gardener's cottage; the château until very recently was occupied by a German H.Q.

"The furniture inside the house is almost entirely mid-19th-century Empire white wood, brocade-covered chairs, silk-covered settees, lace and brocade curtains, crimson carpets, Japanese lacquer, etc.

"Last night, having a late meal in the dining-room, in the almost dark, sitting round a table poorly lit by one hurricane lamp casting but a glimmer of light on to our plates and our faces, we felt the ghosts of our fathers very near us in the room. For it was so completely a scene from the 1914-18 war."

1914-18 war."

I feel this picture would interest your readers and it is an illustration of the joy one feels at being again upon French soil.—ELIZABETH CORBETT, French soil.—ELIZABETH CORBETT, Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

BRIGHTON TOWN HALL

SIR,-I was much interested to six,—I was much interested to see the painting of Brighton Town Hall reproduced in COUNTRY LIFE for September 8. It is clearly the work of E. Fox, having all the character and style of other works of his which

and style of other works of his which are in our collection.

It would be a pity if this fine building were to be demolished when a new Town Hall is built. One cannot be sure that any new building in its place would be more beautiful.—
CLIFFORD MUSGRAVE, Director, Art Gallery and Museum, Brighton, 1.

A TAME KESTREL FOUND

SIR,-Some Harrogate residents found SIR,—Some Harrogate residents found a tame kestrel in their garden on September 7. He (cr she) installed himself in the kitchen and shows; no signs of leaving. He is being fed, but it is impossible to keep him much longer. I wonder whether the owner might be traced through the medium of your journal.—A. W. BARTLET, 35, Mount Gardens, Harrogate, Yorkshire.

WHITETHROAT AND GARDEN-WARBLER

SIR,—I enclose a photograph which may prove of interest to your-selves and readers of COUNTRY LIFE. It was taken while I was photographing a garden-warbler a few wee's ago. Wishing to supplement my series of photographs with a view of the garden-warbler away from the ness. I arranged a stick in such a

position that I hoped the bird would alight on it before entering the nest. I seemed to get no results, until suddenly I had a surprise. I saw a bird which, quite naturally, I thought was the garden-warbler alight on the stick and descend. On closer examination I found this to bear no resemble. tion I found this to bear no resemtion 1 found this to bear no resemblance to the garden-warbler (see my photograph); instead it had every appearance of being a white-throat. During my watch at this nest, which lasted several hours, I saw no sign of the garden-warbler's mate. Is it possible that some disaster had befallen it, and the whitethroat was taking its place?

I have never before seen birds of different species performing in this manner.—P. Acomb, 52, Bishopthorpe Road, York.

The visitor is certainly a white-Ine visitor is certainly a white-throat and our correspondent did well to get such an excellent portrait of it. It is very unusual for birds of one species to take a friendly interest one species to take a friendly interest in the young of another species, and our correspondent does not say he actually saw food delivered by the stranger, so we think it likely its presence was accidental. Probably it had a nest and young of its own near at hand and was on its way to them.

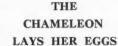
to them.—ED.]

A REMARKABLE **TOMBSTONE**

SIR,-A murder being enacted is the unique scene on a tombstone in the

unique scene on a tombstone in the churchyard at Thursley, Surrey.

It was on the night of September 24, 1786, when a sailor was returning home from Portsmouth, where he had been paid off from his ship, that he was attacked by three men who killed him and took off with his hard-earned pay. The sailor was buried about three miles from the scene of the murder and a stone to his memory erected. In high relief is a carving showing the death struggle; carving showing the death struggle; it is a very quaint picture, as all are naked. The one on the left still has his hat on but the others' are on the ground, where there is also a jacket.—J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, Durham.



SIR,—The early April issues of COUNTRY LIFE (the latest to reach me from home) have had some interesting articles about chameleons. By chance one day I happened on a chamel-eon who was actually laying her eggs. It was in the extreme southern tip of Ceylon (to such queer places the war does take one) in September.

She had laid two eggs when I found her; they were the size of overgrown peas, pure white and soft-skinned. Within five pure white and soft-skinned. Within five minutes she had six, and she immediately proceeded to bury them in the sandy ground and cover them up. Then she started on another batch: as each egg was laid she seemed to get more and more excited over

and more excited over them, "pecking" them with her neb and rolling them violently about till I feared she would break them. But another six were laid in as many minutes and safely buried, and off she ran.

COUNTRY LIFE is a delight to us out here (where we have just had 12 ins. of rain in three days, and expect to keep up this rate for the next four months). What we really enjoy most is Seton Gordon's Charm of the Cairngorms and such like. of the Cairngorms and such like. COUNTRY LIFE to us means Cotswold houses and spaniels, whaups and Clydesdales; the very best articles on Brazil and Palestine bring us little relief from the leeches and malarial mosquitoes.—BRIAN JOHNSON-FERGUSON (Capt.), R.A.C., Burma



WHERE MARSHAL TALLARD GREW CELERY

See letter: A Prisoner of 1705

A PRISONER OF 1705

SIR,—The accompanying photograph may be of interest. It shows Newdigate House, Nottingham— Newdigate House, Nottingham—a good example of early Renaissance design. In the garden of this house celery was cultivated as a vegetable by the French Marshal Tallard, who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Blenheim. For several years from 1705 onwards Tallard lived under parole in this house. He spent much of his time tending his garden, which, together with his horticultural knowledge, came to enjoy a considerable local reputation. reputation.

The marshal, who had known the use of celery for culinary and salad purposes in France, recognised the wild form growing in the marshy ground near the River Leen, from which source he obtained his original stock of plants.—A. W. Bull, 21, Derby Road, Beeston, Nottinghamshire.

[London and Wise in the Complete [London and Wise in the Complete Gardener, published 1702, devote a considerable space to cultural details in the case of celery, so it must have been in demand here for more than 200 years, but it was chiefly grown in Italy and the Levant, and did not become popular here till the early nineteenth century. Evelyn gives instructions for the cultivation of celery in 1664.—Ed.]

SILVER-FISH

SILVER-FISH

SIR,—Silver-fish act as scavengers, feeding upon crumbs, etc., and are to be found in cupboards and under skirtings adjoining fireplaces or hot tanks and pipes, where all crannies should be made up with cement. Failing this the following mixtures may be used: 6 parts by bulk sodium fluoride, 2 parts by bulk corn starch; or I part sodium fluoride, 6 parts flour. As both these mixtures contain poison As both these mixtures contain poison stringent precautions should be taken.

—Albert Wade, Penwortham, near Preston, Lancashire.

SIR,—Perhaps some one among your correspondents can throw some light on the belief that silver-fish are never found except in houses which contain some objects directly imported from the East. So far as I have been able the East. So far as I have been able to test this theory it has proved correct.—ELIZABETH STEWARD, Crouch End, N.8.

A LARGE FAMILY

SIR,—I wonder if you would be interested to know about a Labrador bitch which gave birth about a month ago



THE WHITETHROAT AT THE! GARDEN-WARBLER'S NEST



AT BARNINGHAM PARVA

See letter: Skeleton Pew-ene

to 15 splendid puppies. The bitch is six years of age and this is her first litter. She belongs to James Keith, head-keeper, Careston Castle (Captain W. J. Campbell Adamson). I sent a letter to the editor, *Dundee Advertiser*, enquiring if this litter constituted a record but no one seemed to have record, but no one seemed to have heard of such a thing and I had no replies. The pups are doing very well and at present are lapping up dried milk and seem to be thriving on it. There are only 14 now, as the keeper thought one was rather small and did away with it. The mother is standing up to the strain extremely well and has five or six feeds a day, including three rabbits.—David D. Volume, three rabbits.—David D. Volume, Schoolhouse, Careston, Brechin, Angus.

[We have heard of even larger We have heard of even larger litters, especially among foxhounds, but in these cases many of the puppies died. To keep 14 alive and thriving is a great feat, also a great credit to the mother and those looking after -ED.] her.-

TWO BRAVE HENS

SIR,—I think the following story of two brave hens is worthy of record.

Not so long ago, when on a visit to the West Country, Jerry dropped two 1,000-lb. bombs in a quiet Somerset village. One fell right in the midst of a large congregation of poultry and the second one only a few yards away. They caused much damage and devasAlthough covered in blood they courageously stuck to their post and brought their chicks out to schedule next day.

The chicks all did extremely well, and the mothers are none the worse for their ordeal; for a time just a little timid of strange noises and the like.—LORNA BATHGATE, Cuckoo's Nest, Wrington, near Bristol.

SKELETON PEW-END

SIR,—I trust that the correspondence about pew-ends has not been closed, for I have discovered a drawing which I made several years ago of a specimen in Barningham Parva church, which lies off the road from Aylsham to Baconsthorpe in North Norfolk. It is a carved wooden figure about

a foot high, of a skeleton bearing a scythe and hour-glass. It is perched at the end of a box-pew, on which are carved the lines:

All that do this space pass by Remember death for you must die As you are now even so was I Prepare therefore to follow me.

On the other side of the pew are carved letters stating that the pew was originally intended "For couples Ioyned in wedlocke," and the friends of Steven Crosboo of Steven Crosbee.

D. H. ROBIN-ON, Harkaway, Whittington, Wor

STRANGE WAYS OF **FISHING**

SIR,—The letters on fishing in a French fashion in Wales and on Chios in 1936, reminded me of a snapshot I took in 1937. I was pro-I was proceeding by flying-boat from this country to South Africa. While we weretaking in mail at Mozambique I took a stroll along the jetty, and saw

these natives fishing with nets. Their method seemed to be to wade out, make a large semicircle, come in towards the shore, and then close up and encircle the fish. Some of the women looked very queer, their faces being painted white.—C. H. Grist (Captain, R.A.), A.P.O., England.

BELLRINGERS' **GALLERIES**

-Among the more curious make-

shifts of ecclesiastical architecture
are the galleries at
Crondall, Hampshire,
giving access to the
tower from a staircase attached to the body of the church. The church itself, though much restored a century ago, is a magnificent Norman-transition building. The brick tower, however, was added in the middle of the seventeenth century, I believe in 1655 under Cromwell, to the north side of the chancel. At first- and second-floor level these wooden galleries span the space between it and an older staircase turret at the north-east corner of the nave. Presumably, as (possibly forming the original belfry) the buil-ders of the tower did not consider it

ders of the tower did not consider it worth while duplicating it with another stair. Incidentally, brick was used for a number of towers added to North Hampshire churches at this period, notably Odiham and Froyle in addition to Crondall; owing to the working out of the never very good or accessible stone in the district, or

to the dislike of the later masons to using the plentiful flints.—CURIUS CROWE.

IN PRAISE OF THE DOUGLAS FIR

When the question of the species SIR.—When the question of the species to replant our devastated woodlands is considered, the virtues of that magnificent tree, the Douglas fir, deserve to be taken into serious account. Forestry authorities in both Canada and the United States are paying increasing attention to it.

Before the war the Douglas fir accounted for about 12½ per cent, of all the conifers planted by the British Forestry Commission. It is the opinion of many foresters that this proportion could, with advantage, be increased, and that private planters should make more use of it.

In the past some estate owners have been discouraged by lack of success, and there is no doubt that scientific planting is indispensable for good results. During the past 20 years or so the Forestry Commission has acquired invaluable information as to areas and soils suitable for it, and there is plenty of evidence that, given suitable conditions, the Douglas fir attains majes-

fir attains majestic proportions and yields first-class timber.

In the Pacific North - west the tree grows to great size, with a slowly tapering trunk. Trees of 18 to 20 ft. in girth and 250 ft. tall are common in the mature forests. My pho-tograph shows a beautiful Douglas in the Rogue ver National River Forest (Oregon).

One would like to know whether Douglas firs planted in this country

would reach such figures. Up to the present none has been growing the enough to tell present none has been growing long enough to tell, and some of the largest have been felled for war purposes.

There is plenty of evidence,



A FINE DOUGLAS FIR II OREGON, US.A.

See letter: In Praise of the Douglas F

however, that they are capable of attaining massive size here. One of the most noted stands on the Powerscourt Estate (famous for its trees) outside Dublin. Measured in March last its height was 138 ft., and girth 15 ft. at 6 ft. up. Another tree close by tops 135 ft.

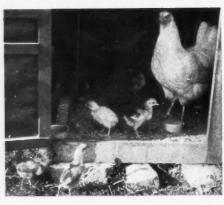
The first is mentioned by Henry Elwes in his Trees of Great Britain and Ireland. He measured it 40 years back when its dimensions were 100 ft. tall, girth $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The tree was planted not earlier than 1870.

Since the war a number of trees of 70 to 80 years old have been felled and one such yielded 300 cub. ft. of first-class timber. These figures prove how quick-growing Douglas fir is in suitable environment. More important still, its commercial value far outstrips that of other conifers, being five times that of Scotch pine and five times that of Scotch pine and three times that of larch.—E. R. YARHAM, Cromer, Norfolk.



FISHING IN MOZAMBIQUE

See letter: Strange Ways of Fishing



A BRAVE HEN AND HER BROOD See letter; Two Brave Hen

tation among the poultry-houses and

tation among the poultry-houses and runs, and killed many fowls.

These two hens, however, which were in a large coop together, were sitting on eggs which were due to hatch out the next day. They had their roof blown off, their walls blown in and quite a sizeable boulder burled in, and quite a sizeable boulder hurled into their coop.



"TO THE BELFRY FROM THE SUN" WENT THE RINGE 'S BY THESE GALLERIES

See letter: Bellringers' Galleries

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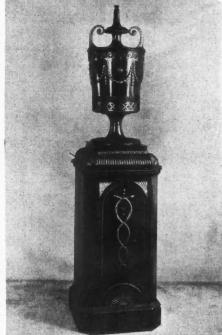
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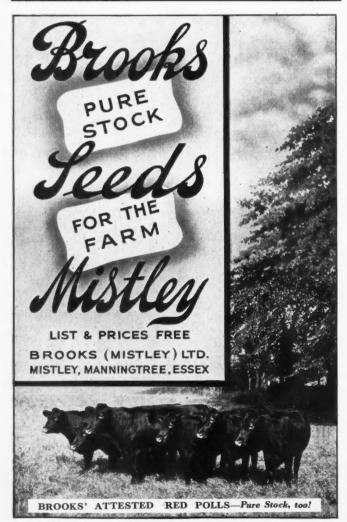


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FARMING NOTES

SHOULD CROPPING DIRECTIONS CONTINUE?

LREADY there is some talk about agriculture being freed from control. A few farmers are saying that they should be allowed to choose the crops that they will grow and that no more cropping directions should be given by war agricultural committees. This view is not, I believe, widely held. The farming community as a whole realise that the end of the war with Germany will not release Britain from the necessity to feed herself as far as she can and grow the crops and livestock which can best contribute to a good diet for the public until the world stringency in food supplies is passed. Other industries besides agriculture will be expected to do what is required of them in the post-war years and not always what they themselves fancy. For instance, we are short of clothes and household linen. For some time to come the clothing industry will have to concentrate on supplying real needs, and neither the manufacturers nor ourselves as consumers will be able to give full play to our fancy.

WHAT indeed would farmers do if they were told to-day by Mr. Hudson that they could crop their farms just as they pleased for next year? We have a very big arable acreage at the moment and we have a pretty good supply of the implements needed for corn growing. In my view farmers would anyway grow about 2½ million acres less than they have grown for the 1944 harvest. Wheat is a reasonably easy crop, and as long as the price remains at anything like the present level, which incidentally works out at \$5s. a quarter, I think that most farmers with arable land would decide to continue wheat growing because this crop will give them a good return. I think, too, that farmers would grow more barley for next harvest and probably also more mixed corn which they will want for their livestock.

HAT many farmers would like, of course, is to be allowed to keep for stock feeding as much of their corn as they wish. What proportion this would amount to is a matter of guesswork. Many wheat growers would anyway prefer to sell all the millable wheat because they have no economic use for it, but, personally, I should like to be able to keep perhaps a quarter of my wheat for feeding to hens. Before the war, I used to grow wheat mainly for this purpose, and I found that the hens converted it into cash more satisfactorily than the corn merchant. Some farmers would no doubt like to keep more of their barley. It has been arranged that 10 per cent. of the crop can be kept as screenings instead of 5 per cent., which was the maximum allowed last season. But so long as the price of malting barley is anything like 100s. a quarter we shall find that the great bulk of the crop is marketed and not used for stock feeding. The price of fat pigs would have to soar if barley used for feeding were to give as good a return as barley sold for malting. Oats and mixed corn are anyway grown for stock feeding, and, so long as the imports of feeding-stuffs are strictly limited, I think farmers would anyway continue to grow much the same acreage of these crops as they are doing now.

M OST farmers are already planning to increase their grass acreage just as soon as they can. Not all of us have been successful in get-

ting a good "take" of clover and grass from the seeds undersown in the corn last spring. The very dry time through the early summer and at the beginning of harvest killed off some of the young seeds and there are a good many fields that are now bare. As the seeds have already germinated and died off, there is, I am afraid, little hope of getting a good plant established now, Obviously the rate of decline in corn growing will depend largely on the success farmers hav in establishing grass leys. It would be the utmost folly to allow fields to fill down to grass as happened in 1919 and 1920.

THERE should be no question of abandoning land, as happe ad when the Corn Production Act was repealed. Political life will no doubt be turbulent in the early days of pea d, but from all I hear I have formed the opinion that Britain will need to continue producing a large part of its food for some years to come and that the is little risk of the four-year guaran as of livestock prices being upset. If we can count on livestock prices and if livestock brings in two-thirds of our income, then we should be able to adjust our arable farming in this period. If the price structure were to be jettisoned, then we should, I fear, get many thousands of acres tumbling down to grass and the country would waste an asset which has so painfully been regained during the past five years.

POTATO blight has taken a strong hold in many fields this month. The rain which came in the third week of August gave just the conditions that blight likes. The days were warm and muggy and the infection spread like wildfire from field to field. In my district, spraying with sulphuric acid has been done on a wider scale than hitherto. This should check the spread of blight down from the potato tops to the tubers. It does not matter if the potato tops do die off at the beginning of September so long as the spores of the blight are not allowed to get to the tubers. The potato crop is said to be good in almost all counties, and the tonnage lifted should be well above the average. How well the main-crop potatoes will keep remains to be seen. Where blight has been allowed to take its course and no acid spraying has been done, there will I am afraid be considerable loss in the clamps, especially if we have a moist time at lifting.

THE corn harvest which started so propitiously in the southern half of the country dragged on intolerably with a good deal of corn sprouting in the sheaves before all could be ricked. A friend writing on September 9 from North Lincolnshire told me that some of the wheat and barley fields were a desperate sight. There was green growth from the top of nearly all the sheaves and he estimated that this sprouting must cost at least 30 per cent. of the crop. Very little had been carried. Farther north, too, the harvest has been difficult. Although the corn ripened comparatively early in some districts, the rain came before much progress could a made. They had heavy crops, but storms tangled the straw and broke the heads. The most cheerful not I have had about the harvest comes strangely, enough from Brecon, where a farmer tells me that he got all his wheat in in excellent order before the weather broke. He was luc y enough to be able to hire one of the Committee's combines for a tire and really got moving while the sent shone.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

SECOND THOUGHTS ABOUT EVACUATION

NCE more a series of diffi-culties incidental to war conditions has cropped up. A week or two ago we noted a rising tide of enquiries for modation in "safe" areas. d by the flying-bombs many who had resolutely remained tal areas or in London and its peor suddenly decided that at all o, suddenly decided that at all ney must move. Householders broughout most of five years yed in their houses, had gone ing rates and taxes, and had their full share of such war-s fire-watching and so forth, cost: worl to feel that the only thing to do leave London. They were faced he task of finding accommodamselves, and had to defray the bega with travelling, and, if they could get chnicons, of moving their more te and useful or valuable goods. With window glass gone and doors
red there was no certainty that
ver they had to leave behind
would be there whenever they got tack again. The position was full of anxiety, but it had to be

had

ORBITANT CHARGES

THE resultant demand for any sort of house with possession and prices and rents upwards, and, here was no evident variation of terms for rural residential accommo-dation in the hands of agents, plenty of examples were seen in private offers of the expectation that exorbitant terms might be wrung out of the needs of the townspeople who could no longer endure the ordeal of "alerts" frequent intervals by day and ht. Happily for the latter a change has quickly come over the scene, and tribulation is ceasing, although no one can say that acute danger is yet over. Perhaps quite a number of instances may afterwards be revealed where hurried agreements to rent or even to buy accommodation become no longer necessary, and these may be only with difficulty annulled.

LIKING FOR A RURAL LIFE

AGENTS say that they find a general disposition on the part of people who have taken country accommodation, when terms were fair and time could be taken in choosing it, to hold on to what they have got. The new occupiers have grown to like their rural retreats, and many of them must stay there because the houses that they formerly held in town are either damaged or transferred to comeither damaged or transferred to comeit the comeits of the comei either damaged or transferred to compulsory grantees. Why not "ten-ants"? Because it has been decided that the re-housed evacuee from blitzed areas is only a "grantee," and blitzed areas is only a "grantee," and is legally liable to have to give unconditional possession in due course. Unfortunately, so great has been the recent damage and destruction by the flying-bomb that the prospect of recovering possession of most of the houses that have been taken over for evanues is remote. revacuees is remote. Moreover, many of the evacuees from a poor class of district to what were first-rate residential boroughs have such a liking for their new surroundings that it will be anything but easy to transfer them to the places whence they came. probability is, and it must be gnised, that some originally first-residential districts will undergo residential districts will undergo oventual change in character and never revert to their former high of occupational desirability, in turn, must react on rateable 6, forcing it downwards, and conntly no surprise will be felt if a creadjustment of the financial of urban property proves to be of urban property proves to be sary in the near future. Whether

through rates or taxes matters not to the payers, the inescapable burden will be heavy, and it will affect the intrinsic value of realty.

TENANTS' PURCHASES OF LAND

AFPROXIMATELY 760 acres of Peper Harow pear C APPROXIMATELY 760 acres of Peper Harow, near Godalming, Surrey, have been sold by Messrs. Weller, Son and Grinsted, for just over £45,000. Mitchen Hall and 83 acres realised £6,350; and sales to 83 acres realised £6,350; and sales to tenants included Glebe Farm, 37 acres, at Shackleford, for £2,300; White House, Lower Eashing, for £1,850; and Rokers, for £1,725. Other prices were Norney Farm, 81 acres, £3,500; and Somerset Farm, 53 acres, £3,800. It has just been announced that 1,250 acres of the southern part of Peper Harow have been bought by Mr. F. J. Baker, of Oxenford Grange. Mr. F. J. Baker, of Oxenford Grange, Elstead, whose family have held land on the estate for 60 years. Peper Harow was bought by the Brodrick family in 1713, and land was added

A HERTFORDSHIRE PRIORY

ROWNEY PRIORY, a well-known Hertfordshire Hertfordshire estate of 370 acres, with a pleasing old-fashioned house and eight cottages, has been disposed of by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons and Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock. The former firm, with Messrs. Tresidder and Co., has also disposed of Larch Hill, Stow-on-the-

Highwood, near Romsey, has been sold in eight lots, by Messrs. James Harris and Sons, at Winchester. Highwood House, and 26 acres bordered by a stream, realised £8,000. Part of the house is requisitioned by the Government, at a compensation rent of £180 a year inclusive of rates, and the rest of the house may be retained by the vendor at a rent of £150 a year until after the requisition is terminated, or by earlier notice from the buyer. Halterworth Farm, 101 acres, made £6,000; Highwood Farm, 71 acres, was sold for £7,000 and the farm-house for £1,000; and other lots brought the total to

Sutherlandshire mountains, moors and lochs, the Fiag estate of 8,000 acres, 17 miles west of Lairg, have been sold by Messrs. Walker, Fraser and Steele.

FARM RENTS AND PRICES

FEW auctions of farms have taken place in southern England in past nonths, so many sales having been postponed, mainly owing to the dislocation of business by enemy action. If for no other reason, it was felt to be unwise to invite an assembly of persons while the aerial pests might fall. There was also the difficulty that the consultations often required in London offices tations often required in London offices before placing property in the market could not be held, anything other than the most urgent work being put off to a less risky period. One or two notable estate offices have been wrecked during the last few months, and some London lawyers' offices have shared the fate that earlier befell the Temple.

Local auctions of urban premises have been well attended and successful. Sales of farms include Mountenevs. a Gloucestershire freehold of neys, a Gloucestershire freehold of 158 acres, let at £240, for £5,800; and 43 acres, close to Burgess Hill, for £5,350. Nearly 57 acres at Upton, let at £62 a year, for £1,550, and 86 acres at East Hendred, rent £70, for £3,800, are among results at Abingdon.

Arbiter.

IT WAS CRACKED BEFORE!"



THIS time-worn excuse has acquired an added significance now that breakages of glass cannot be replaced. Indeed, the exigencies of war have changed our ideas about glass. Our tumblers, jugs and vases are things to be treasured with care. It is a good time to consider the chemical research and skill which go to the making of even the cheapest glass. Glass probably originated in Egypt - glass beads and amulets believed to date back to 4000 B.C. have been found in Egyptian tombs. The Romans, too, were efficient glass-makers and there is a story that a Roman craftsman even discovered a pliable glass, but the Emperor Tiberius had him executed lest his discovery should cause the value of ordinary glass to fall! The main raw material used in glass-making is sand, which supplies silica. The fluxing oxides, which actually enable the glass to be formed, are supplied by the chemical industry in the form of sodium carbonate (soda ash), potassium carbonate, or to some extent sodium sulphate (salt cake). The chemist has produced many materials which will modify basic glass and render it suitable for specific uses. For instance, there are stabilising oxides such as lime, magnesia, alumina and boron oxide which increase the resistance of glass to heat, water and chemicals. They are usually introduced as limestone, magnesite, felspar and borax. There are fining agents, such as ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate and arsenious oxide, which assist in removing the bubbles or " seed " from molten glass. Colourless glass could not be produced but for selenium which neutralises the discolouring effects produced by the presence of iron oxide and other impurities in the raw materials. Coloured glass, on the other hand, is produced by adding small quantities of metallic oxides, such as cobalt oxide, and

opal glass by adding opalisers in the form of calcium phosphate and calcium fluoride. Aided by chemical research the British glass-making industry not only makes the vessels used in our daily lives, but a wide and increasing range of glasses for all sorts of special purposes.



Y. W. C. A.

WOMEN are doing vital work to-day in all parts of the battlefront. Wherever they are serving, Y. W. C. A. clubs and mobile units, each with a friendly leader in charge, brighten their leisure hours. The Y.W.C. A. is working in the Middle East, Iraq-Iran, North Africa, Italy and South East Asia and has now gone back to France to serve the women as in 1940.

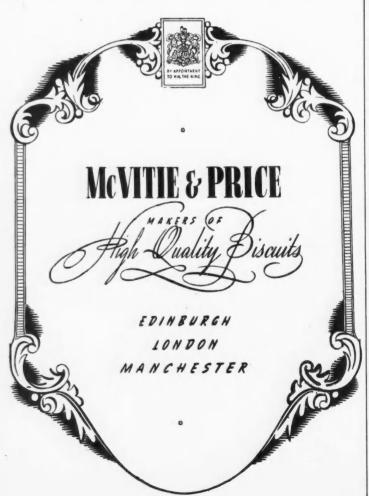
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NEW BOOKS

INNOCENTS AT DUNKIRK

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

OW, while the 1940 names—which in turn are the 1914—18 names—have been in the news again, it is interesting to try to recapture the emotions of that fabulous year through the pages of one who knew the advance and the return through the historic gateway of Dunkirk. Mr. Peter Hadley commanded an infantry platoon, and what the platoon did and endured during its brief sojourn in France and Belgium is the theme of Third Class to Dunkirk (Hollis and Carter, 7s. 6d.).

THE FOOT SOLDIER

There was more enduring than doing. They landed at Cherbourg on April 9, and the author notes what I imagine must have been a characteristic of the British infantryman throughout centuries. "Some imagined, I think, that they were going to a strange land where everything would be totally different, and wrote wonderingly on arrival that the people and the houses 'seemed very much the same as those in England.'" In the same way, these innocents abroad, when they had had a few weeks to accustom themselves to France, were surprised, on crossing the frontier, to find that Belgians were much like Frenchmen. Even those who imagined that they spoke French had some shocks in store, such as the prompt handing of a rabbit to a man who demanded "la" pain in a shop.

shocks in store, sach as the prompt handing of a rabbit to a man who demanded "la" pain in a shop.

They footslogged roughly northeast through St. Pol and Bailleul and Lillers, and many another village and township that their fathers had known, and the author rejoiced to find that as they advanced nearer and nearer to action Army Forms became fewer and fewer. "When I first received a 2-inch mortar for my platoon I was solemnly issued with a large foolscap cardboard folder, on which I was meant to fill in, among other things, the occasions on which the weapon was used, whether its performance was satisfactory, etc. . . . I never had to fire it in anger."

But there was a good deal of firing in anger for this platoon and for the battalion of which it was part. It was at Bailleul that they had their first sight of the enemy—half a dozen German aeroplanes at 10,000 ft., and for the first of many times the cry went up: "Where are our fighters?" The occasion was to come when their C.O. would send to Brigade H.Q. the ironic request: "Please may I have half a Hurricane

half a Hurricane for half an hour?"

Over the Belgian border they ran into the tragic tangle of the refugees. Also, incredibly, they encountered troop-trains packed with Belgian soldiers, travelling not to the front but back into France "to complete their training."

Presently, in a ravaged countryside, the author noted the heartbreaking condition of the farms. Many writers have wrung our hearts with pictures of the human waste of war, but this, too, seems to me to have truth and poignancy: "The presence of so many helpless livestock in a country engulfed by the advancing tide of war made the scene of balle, already hideous enough in itself. ten times more sinister and horrible. Terrified cattle, many of them wounded by bullets or shell fragments, charged madly about in the mide of our positions; and—most ironic of all—at the height of the shelling I looked up to see a love-bird, fixed from his cage at the farm, caroling blithely away on a barbed-wire strand immediately in front of me. It was a song such as a lark would sing in the ecstasy of high summer, or a robin as he perched unafraid on the gardener's wheelbarrow: and at that moment I suddenly felt desperately ashamed of humanity."

IMPORTANCE OF ROWING

There is a sense of confusion, of knowing quite where one is or what one is trying to do, about the adventures of the platoon until it is inexorably caught up in the strong ebb towards Dunkirk. There the author speaks of soldiers going out in dinghies towards the tenders, and says: "I was lucky enough to have Sergeant Carr in my boatload, and he did valiant work helping me to control our oarsmen and prevent the boat from simply going round and round in I have italicised these words because they remind me that an infantry colonel who came through Dunkirk told me that hundreds of lives were lost because few men understood this business of rowing a boat. Lieut.-Commander Robert Hichens and other naval men have paid tribute to the sea-sense inborn in Englishmen who have never seen the sea; but side by side with that is this unfortunate fact that, at a critical moment, few of them understood the elementary technique of boat-hand-

In his summing-up of what that brief ill-fated campaign taught him the author emphasises our under-equipment as compared with the German; the importance of preparation, which we neglected; "the important lesson that a small war now is always preferable to a great war five or ten years hence." He believes that "even a moderately strong Britain and France, recognising in

the re-occupation of the Rhineland the first uneasy stirrings of a homicidal maniac, could have slipped in without difficulty to reinforce his chains." Quoting a line written during the last war - "If ye break faith with us who die . -he concludes: "Well, we have broken faith, a d, painful though 10 admission must be to some, those was

By Peter Hadley
(Hollis and Carter, 7s. 6d.)
SUNRISE TO SUNSET
By Adrian Bell

TO DUNKIRK

(Hale, 12s. 6d.)

THIRD CLASS

(John Lane, 7s. 6d.)

CANADA TO-DAY

AND TO-MORROW

AND TO-MORROW By William H. Chamberlin

annonnon s

died in 1914-18 died in vain. Let us make sure of it this time."

NORTHERN FARMING

Mr. Adrian Bell's new book Sunrise to Sunset (John Lane, 7s. 6d.) is set at the same period as Third Class to Dunkirk, but this is a different theme and a different setting. The publishers speak of "Mr. Bell's new but Mr. Bell's books never nove within the definition of the novel come as I understand it. This present one is no more a novel than Miss Mitford's llage is. The author, who has Our written of his Suffolk farm, s how, early in 1940, he thought now to send his wife and children on a farm in Westmorland. to li time as he could spare from farming, he visited them and his o the farmer of their neighbourassis That is what the book is about: a Westmorland farm in wartime

Bell found himself in that impressed him with its Biblical grandeur. Here were star e whose soil was thin and stony, a pe m corn meant oats and nothing ho grew fruit and vegetables else with difficulty, whose sheep red on the bleak high fells, only wan hedges were stones piled one by one, who distrusted machines and preferred a scythe to a reaper, who in deep beds of duck feathers that they had made for themselves, and mose ovens were always bursting with abundance. They worked and they ate mightily.

The author portrays this life with poetry and enthusiasm. He liked it: he liked its comparative freedom from the bureaucratic interference of the south; he liked the market where people sold their own stuff and did not depend on an auctioneer; he liked the abundant rushing water and the sky-brushing hills.

BUILDING A WALL

His descriptions of these northern farmers at work are excellent. There is Mr. Rockfall building a loose wall out of a pile of stones. "Much of the time was spent standing absolutely still staring at the shapes of them." One thinks of Wordsworth's old farmer Michael, staring at the stones after the defection of his son.

Many and many a day he thither went,

And never lifted up a single stone. Mr. Bell says that Mrs. Rockfall, pointing to a sheet of iron which formed the top of a milk-stand, explained "'Tis a backstone.'' She added that every farm used to have one built into the fireplace for the baking of oatcake. He was surprised that something made of iron was called a "backstone," but the thing was common enough in my own childhood. I imagine that Mrs. Rockfall 'backstone" but "bakdid not say becomes "tak" and make "mak." So a "bakstone" would be a bakestone, which is, in fact, what my mother always called hers. I remember it well. It was not built into the fireplace, but was simply a circular sheet of iron, with a handle-hole, about two-thirds of an inch thick and about 18 ins. in diameter. The dough was rolled thin on the board and then put on to the bakestone, whose edges rested upon the two hobs of the kitchen grate. The resulting cake was called Welsh-cake. (We lived in South Walss.) Sometimes it was baked all of : piece; sometimes it was cut into circular cakes with the sharp of a cocoa-tin before baking. I ine that this is a most ancient

of cooking and that it was used

before iron was discovered. If that is so, it would explain why the more modern contrivance comes to be called a stone. Almost certainly, if Alfred did look after cakes, he watched them, or failed to do so, on a "bakstone."

Mr. William Henry Chamberlin's

Mr. William Henry Chamberlin's Canada To-day and To-morrow (Hale, 12s. 6d.) is an American's survey, written in June, 1942, of the Dominion's history, present position, and future problems. It was hardly the wisest time to choose for speculation, because a war sees much in flux, and at that time the outcome of the war was not a matter on which many people would have cared to bet. So it is that we come upon such phrases as: "Should there be a British defeat or a compromise peace which would leave Britain weakened in stature as a great power" and others upon which reasoning cannot be based.

CANADA AND THE U.S.A.

Nevertheless, be the outcome of the war what it may, one consequence of the conflict, Mr. Chamberlin thinks, must be a closer connection between the States and the Dominion. "It is almost unthinkable," he writes, "even in the event of a complete British victory, that the integration of Canadian and American industry and finance, which has already gone so far and is likely to advance farther under the impact of war necessities, could be altogether undone without disastrous consequences to both countries."

Later on he says: "The ideal of a Canadian Government of almost any political complexion would be to remain on the best of terms both with London and Washington, to derive the maximum benefits from Canada's double position as a member of the British Commonwealth and as a North American country. The pressure of forces that are beyond conscious Canadian control seems to be strengthening the North American as against the British orientation. Indeed, there is something ironical in the fact that a war which many Canadians entered from a feeling of duty and loyalty to England has led to ever-increasing dependence of the Dominion on the United States economically and finan-

This question is but one of the many that Mr. Chamberlin deals with. He looks at Canada all round, considers its population problem, the racial problem as between French and English—thornier than most people over here realise, especially seeing that religion comes into it—and has altogether produced a book worth attention even though, as I have said, the present moment, so good for the posing of questions, is not the best one for seeing all the factors that will have to go into the solution.

A POET REMEMBERS

THE classical tradition and the deep, sweet, aching memories of childhood are the strongest influences in *Death in April* (Cambridge University Press, 3s. 6d.), by G. Rostrevor Hamilton. His *Corley*: 1902 is a delightful evocation of "the Rectory children" of long ago, with such vivid touches as:

Here dragon-flies their thin bright needles thread Zigzagging . . .

The same quickened feeling and fresh imagery is in *The Ivy*, a memory of an old coach-house, haunt of blackbird and thrush "when snow yet illustrates the year," and also later when "from the ivy's topmost crown" they Bugle the golden sunset down.

Bugle the golden sunset down.

Among other good things in the book are a brief Oxford, and some even briefer epitaphs in the Greek manner.

V. H. F.



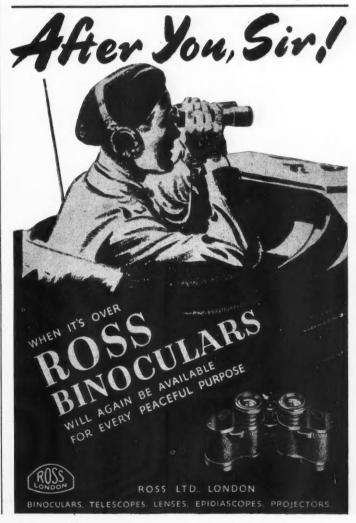
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A DIVIDING LINE at the waist



Dorville jacket cut in two at the waistline with the brown and white diagonal tweed worked in squares above and crossed bands on the chest

(Right) A Rima topcoat gathered above the waistline, gored below; clerical grey worsted pin-striped in cherry. In front are brief-envelope pockets in grey and cherry check. Underneath is a grey worsted frock

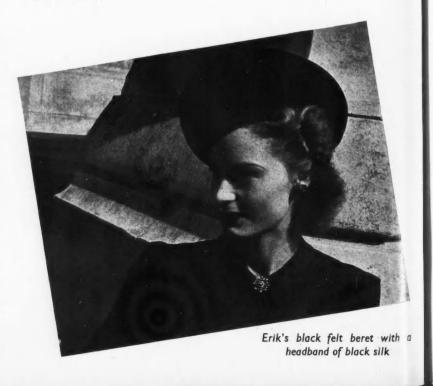
HE silhouette of the autumn is the one where shoulders are square and manly and there is a very definite line of demarcation at the waist. Below the waist there is a certain exuberance, a lilt to the hemline, piping, fringing, big fancy pockets on topcoats, deep box-pleats on skirts. Jackets and topcoats are generally cut in two on the natural waistline where there is a seam and a different method of working the material above and below. Tweed suits often have a belt inlet at the back, or a lozenge of material set in above flat pockets, or the waist merely indicated by the way the tweed or worsted is worked above and below the seam on the waistband. Plain barathea jackets fasten high to a roll collar with three buttons, the bottom one placed on the waist. Topcoats have fullness gathered or darted above the waist and plain gored skirts; or plain fitting tops and deep unpressed pleats below. Collars are as inconspicuous as they can be, or non-existent. Pockets are all shapes and sizes, from single deep long ones that run almost from the waist to the hem on one side of a topcoat, to the neat small ones of a man's suit that break the otherwise absolutely simple top.

Fur coats keep to the same silhouette in the main. Mink, Persian lamb and sealskin have fitted bodices with a half-belt inlet at the back and a fairly full hemline. Sometimes they have collars, minute revers that can fold back, or a tiny neat roll, more often not. Sometimes a sealskin coat will have a narrow upstanding Edwardian neckband. Sleeves are as plain and tailored as a tweed. Fur boleros and jackets are cut to look as square and chunky as possible. The same type of jacket is popular in whipcord, either the classic beige colour, canary or scarlet, where the material is stiff enough to stand away from the sleek fitted dress worn underneath.

Hats are not the towering confections of the Parisiennes but definitely have more height and breadth to their crowns,



PHOTOGRAPHS DERMOT CONOLLY



distinctive knitwear



A perfect example of well cut knitwear from the Autumn collection of knitted suits

In a fine tweed jersey, this becoming suit is obtainable in good colour combinations of mustard/black, brown/natural, green/grey, black/grey, white/grey, wallflower red/black.
His sizes, 38, 40 and 42 ins.

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WIGMORE ST., LONDON, W.I.





New responsibilities and anxieties, yet the stress of life finds no reflection in her calm serenity. Confidence is there and a quiet assurance that lends courage and inspiration to those around her. No time today for elaborate measures to preserve her delicate charm-and no need. Close observance of the simple rules laid down by Elizabeth Arden embraces all that is essential. When the hand of Time moves on to a new chapter of peace and the Elizabeth Arden preparations she uses so sparingly today are in abundance, the same youthful freshness will be hers.

Elizateth Arden

25 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.I MAYFAIR 8211

(Left) Square with a border in puce or emerald and a centrepiece by Topolski called Old England.

(Below) Square with alternating Paisley and floral bands in bright mixed pastels. Debenham and Freebody



and look more "trimmed" than they did last winter. Scotts show a plumed beret that is attached to a headband. The beret itself is black felt and quite large. The headband is black; plume white and fluffy and mounted

on scarlet, and there is something very gay and debonair about the hat. Another, a silky felt, chestnut brown, has a squarish crown, a brim turned up sharply at the back and rolling gently up in front. It is bound with black grosgrain with black quills circling the crown. Large felts, of Mexican persuasion, have high dented crowns, brims turning up abruptly at one side and are piped with colour or narrow silk braid or cord. Medium-sized felts with high flower-pot crowns dented at the top tend to be oval-shaped with the crowns swathed in chiffon or tied up with champagne-coloured veiling. Small black toques in felt or velvet are cut away at one side with loops of ribbon, standing up like wings. Felts with elaborately folded crowns,

quite high and pointed, and swathed in chiffon which streams on to the shoulders are also being shown. They look definitely post-war.

HE fashion trade has its plans made for the switch-over to peace-time. All kinds of new ideas are in the offing. An exhilarating exhibition of rayons now being woven on the linen looms in Northern Ireland and intended for the export trade and for the home market when post-war releases are due, has been recently held in London and Belfast. The somewhat grandiose technical description of the fabric is "long staple modified cellulose"; the long staple makes possible a tremendous

variety of weaves, surfaces and weights, gives a lovely "bloom" and resilience. Fabrics resembling corduroy, georgette, crêpes, jerseys, worsteds, marocains, shantung, linen tweeds were shown in London. In Ireland, a great variety of exciting furnishing fabrics and sheets

in staple fibre were also shown. The printed sheets are most decorative and the "handle" is excellent. What struck me most among the dress fabrics was the graceful way crêpes and georgettes hung from the waist to the floor. They were every bit as fluid and pliable as the pro-war pure silks and capable of all kinds of treatments. Patterns and dyes were charming. A negligee starred all over with tiny blossoms was ruched light down both fronts and on the ristbands of the full sleeves.

Crêpe dinner dresses with folded

bodices, swathed waistbands and snort gathered sleeves showed the graceful movement in their skir fabric called Silver Chevron Percy Trilnick who, together ith Mr. Peter Russell, designed the clo came in for a lot of praise. It reserbles a heavy pure silk tweed and was rade into tailored frocks with skirts k ifepleated all round. For these clotnes,

which cannot be bought in this country yet, all regulations were waived. The corduroy was printed, yellow and white flecked with manoon, and made into a beach wrap and bag. The fabrics like light shantung made pretty button-through frocks for children and grown-ups; one, plain, was backless with a gored Princess line. A flowered shantung had a belt inlet all round and a flat round band at the neck. This was an excellent variation of the plain shirtwaist type of frock and a design we are likely to see much more of. Colours throughout were bright and gay; the fabrics equally pretty. They are the result of long experimentation by James Sterling and a portent of the future. P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.





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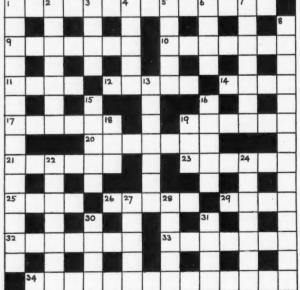
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CROSSWORD No. 765

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 765, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2." not later than the first post on Thursday, September 28, 1944.

NOTE.—This competition does not apply to the United States.



| Name | fr., Mrs., etc.) |
|---------|------------------|
| Address | |

SOLUTION TO No. 764. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of September 15, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Stitch in time; S, Hills; 9, Princedom; 11, Royal state; 12, Isis: 14, Ceding; 15, Londoner; 17, Menelaus; 19, Hinges; 22, None; 23, Dining-room; 25, Sterilise; 26, Unman; 27, Enfranchised. DOWN.—1, Splayed; 2, Insolently; 3, Capite; 4, Idiot boy; 5, Tick; 6, Madison; 7, Shortcomings; 10, Mistress mine; 13, Adding sums; 16, Audition; 18, Nankeen; 20, Groomed; 21, Riseth; 24, Pier.

ACROSS.

1. Happy hunting-ground of a company of Merry Men (8, 6)

9. Excelled (7)

10. Shakespearian character (7)

11. One may almost yearn for such a time (4)

12. Isaiah says he shall cry to his fellow (5)

14. Run thus madly (4)

17. It's not to say he can pilot a Mosquito, but he knows all the ropes! (6)

19. Automobile decay that appeals to donkeys (6)

20. Attacks suddenly (but not with an egg) (5, 2)

21. Sounds like the rendezvous that failed! It wasn't fitting, anyway (6)

23. What Autolycus was out to do (6)

25. He may easily be told, but surely he's too stupid to obey (4)

26. I believe (5)

29. It might be a ruse to trap the employer (4)

28. Nay, a cut reveals the country (7)

30. General Lee with the protege to whom he is guardian? (7)

34. A dunce's tin coin (anagr.) (14)

DOWN.

Came whiffling through the tulgey ——Carroll (4)

4. A rope is an exchange for this composition (5)

5. Stevenson said it was a land where all the children dine at five (5)

6. Something of a trick in building it? Well, a straw will show the way the wind blows! (4)

7. South-west I'm afloat on the sea of France (7)

8. What the hand said to rule the world also finds to do (5, 3, 6)

13. A 19 down now and again in the day won't make it this hour! (7)

15. Lulled in 8's cot? Except those whom a robin tended in the 3 (5)

16. One can cut it with both pleasure and impunity (5)

18. Nettle head (3)

19. What to take at 13 (3)

22. A minor prophet (7)

24. Scorn (7)

27. Breton historian (5)

28. Old and new, in India (5)

30. On euralgia? Well, pertaining to the ar (4)

31. Biblical road-hog? (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 76 is Mrs. Millard,

70, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Walls.



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all

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(4)

robin

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